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BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,165—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May, Saturday, 3 p.m.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbe ovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will sail at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 6th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 30th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000		15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New Yorkia connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 315; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following, articles:—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE... (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH... (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c. also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

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ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

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BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

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INDIAN CIGARS

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BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond a doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Settee, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaukie, No 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE RE S. S. "AFGHANISTAN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. AFGHANISTAN are informed that a portion of this Steamer's Cargo has been salved and brought on to Bombay per s. s. TABARISTAN. This Cargo is now being discharged in Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their Original Invoices and Bills of Lading to the undersigned from whom Delivery Orders can be obtained for the portions of the Cargo salved on payment of a deposit of sixty per cent. (60 per cent.) of Invoice value and on Consignees signing a Salvage and Average Bond.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend to survey damages, &c, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. After removal from the Landing Shed no claims will be admitted. All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, London Salvage Association.

Bombay, 29th March, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 2nd May 1904, the following DOWN and UP Extra Local Trains will RUN on Week Days between BOMBAY and KURLA:—

DOWN TRAINS.	177 Down Extra Kurla passenger Week Days.	179 Down Extra Kurla passenger Week Days.	UP TRAINS.	178 Up Extra Kurla passenger Week Days.	180 Up Extra Kurla passenger Week Days.
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay.....Dep	8 55	17 55	Kurla.........Dep	9 50	18 50
Kurla ....Arr	9 35	18 35	Vic. Terminus, Bombay.....Arr	10 27	19 30

2. On and from the same date the following Local Trains will RUN to REVISED TIMINGS as under:—

	161 Down Kurla passenger Daily.	99 Down Kalyan passenger Sundays only.	123 Down Kalyan passenger Monday to Friday.	37 Down Thana passenger Daily.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay........Dep	17 22	17 40	17 45	17 50
Kurla ....Arr	18 2	18 21	......	18 28
Do ....Dep	.....	18 22	......	18 29
Thana ....Arr	.....	18 48	18 29	18 55
Do ....Dep	.....	18 50	18 31	.....
Kalyan ....Arr	....	19 25	19 4	.....

	144 Up Thana passenger Daily.	92 Up Kalyan passenger Week Days.	142 Up Extra Kurla passenger Week Days.	144 Up Kurla passenger Week Days.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Kalyan ....Dep	.....	8 56	.....	.....
Thana ....Arr	.....	9 26	.....	.....
Do ....Dep	9 0	9 27	.....	.....
Kurla ....Arr	9 27	......	.....	.....
Do ....Dep	9 28	.....	9 55	10 0
Vic. Terminus, Bombay..........Arr	10 7	10 12	10 35	10 40

3. On and from the 2nd May, 1904, the No. 32 Up S. E. Passenger Train LEAVING KALYAN at 12-47 will be STOPPED at DIVA and MUMBRA by Signal to pick up Passengers.

4. With effect from the same date Passengers holding Third Class Season Tickets and Residential Free Passes and also Local Passengers holding Third Class Ordinary Tickets will not be conveyed by the following Trains between Bombay and Kurla both Stations included:—

				H. M.
33 Down Passenger leaving Bombay at			.....	9 45
15	Do	do	do	17 0
31	Do	do	do	22 0
35	Do	do	do	23 10
37	Do	do	do	23 40

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 30th April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay..........Plaintiff,

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water-courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Turf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thanna containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohalya, Pahodi and Hap respectively and bearing Dhape numbers 82, 86 and 83 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 45 OF 1904.

In the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, Trading under the name of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankers and Agents of No. 7 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, in the City of Westminster and at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, in the Empire of India, and at Cape Town and Durban in South Africa, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Mr. W. BROCK KEEN, Trustee of the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvents, appointed by the High Court of Justice (in Bankruptcy), in England under the English Bankruptcy Act an order was made by the Court for the Relief of Insolvents debtors in Bombay on the 43th day of April, 1904, setting aside the order made in the matter by that Honourable Court on the 1st day of February, 1904, by which last mentioned order the property, estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents had become vested in Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee of that Honourable Court.

All the property, estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents is now vested in the said Mr. W. Brock Keen as the Trustee appointed by the High Court of Justice in England and he has appointed the Undersigned to be his constituted attorney for the purposes of the winding up of the estate of the said Insolvents in India.

All persons indebted to the abovenamed insolvents or holding property belonging to them are requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned. The office of the undersigned is at No. 8 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of April, 1904.

C. R. RANDLE,
Constituted Attorney of W. BROCK KEEN, Trustee of the Estate of the Insolvents abovenamed.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Of the Latest and Best

NOVELS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	MONTHS.		
	Three.	Six.	Twelve.
1 Volume at a time,	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 8	Rs. 15.
2 Volumes at a time,	" 7	" 13	" 25.
4 Volumes at a time,	" 13	" 24	" 45.
6 Volumes at a time,	" 17	" 32	" 60.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "AXENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 2nd May, 1904.

NOTICE.

MR. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, begs respectfully to state for the information of his numerous Clients and Friends that he is obliged for the purposes of health to take a short trip to Europe intending to return by the middle of August next, and that arrangements have been made by him to continue his business as Architect Civil Engineer, and Fire Insurance Surveyor and Adjuster during his absence, and his Office, No. 71, Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, will REMAIN OPEN as usual for BUSINESS.

Bombay, 27th April, 1904.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1903, at the rate of Rs. (75) seventy-five per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 28th Ins., at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 22nd Inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the said dividend.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 26th April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ....Plaintiff,

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bauganga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16884, and New Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE OF OVER-SEASON'S STOCK, GOODS and REMNANTS will take place at the Depot ON TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904, AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1904,

Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the First Day of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS ONLY, and on the Second Day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTEDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES are a Universal Cough Medicine. They allay tickling of the throat and cure any kind of Cough. Agents.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION; ALSO HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..........£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..........	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. R[illegible]
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..........Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM LANCH, in good working order, built for the "Megna" River work, with extra full free board.

Length..........80 feet
Breadth..........12 feet 6 inch
Depth..........8 feet

Compound surface-condensing Engines.
H. P. Cylinder..........12 inch
L. P. Cylinder..........24 inch
Stroke..........12 inch

Marine Type Boiler, 100 lbs. pressure, new in 1896.

A roomy Cabin with W. C. and usual fittings and accommodation for a European.

The above Launch is a good Sea Boat and tows well.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

FOR SALE

THE PROPERTY of LIEUT.-COL. SANDBACH, leaving Jubbulpore on transfer to Northern India.

CASTOR, Black Arab Pony, aged, 14 hands, I. P. A. C., played in station game at Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi, has been ridden as Infantry charger, and regularly driven in single harness. Price Rs. 500.

2. SAFED, Grey Waler Gelding, 14 hands, 6 years, up to weight, good hack and regularly driven in single harness. Price ... " 500.

Any trial or examination allowed.

Apply to
LIEUT.-COLONEL SANDBACH, R. E.,
Jubbulpore.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon..........	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)..........	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
[illegible], MADRAS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant at 3 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the property of a military officer consisting of a grand father's chair by Lazarus of Calcutta, carved screens made up-country, hand painted in oil canvas screens, large Cawnpore Dhary made to order, English made washing stands, carved medicine cupboard and ladys chair, Indian art brassware, marble idols ebonywood elephants, Saranpore carved folding teapoy, revolving wine stand, native swords and shields, door curtains handsomely carved ebonywood table and stands, a case of plated fruit knives and forks, carved koror stand, travelling writing desk glassware crockery pink tea and coffee cups and saucers, linen punkha fringes, wall and table ornaments, &c
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd Inst., at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture such as glassware, crockeryware, dining room, camp, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, easy and light chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawer, bedsteads, hat and took stands, lamps, ginrikshs.
1 lot still hock in bottles and pints.
On account of the underwriters landed ex s.s. Macedonia—895 E. C. B. K—1 case 23 dcz. umbrella frames with handles damaged by sea water.
Ex s.s. City of Oxford—
46-1—1 case 25 gross damaged brass padlocks.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria
1 glass fronted double seated brougham
1 strong built office shigram
1 English buil second-hand carbriolette.
2 Jaffrabad bulls, strong and healthy, suitable for any work and breeding purposes.
1 first rate bicycle, Premier Racer, in perfect order with accessories, with English rattan wicker crate on roller.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—
1 Beeston-Humber cross frame gent's bicycle, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd Inst. at 1 pm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Ripon Club, the valuable and neat French-polished dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, mirror back side board, sliding dining table, chesterfield sofa, engravings, bedsteads, almiras, clothe presses, dressing and wash hand tables glassware and crockery, standing and table lamps, Indian carpets, table ornaments, etc. the property, of F. W. GOODE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 5th Inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co. real Chubb's iron safe on stand, large English stove, English ice box, revolving top office table, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bedsteads, English double almirah, camera, 4 and 5-light gas lamps, table and hanging lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, pigeons, &c., the property of T. J WARD, Esq., proceeded to England.
Catalogues will be published, and the property view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL MADE FURNITURE, CURIOSITIES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th, and SUNDAY, the 8th Inst, at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Soonder Villas," on the Hill, behind Government House, Bhoiwada, Parel the very valuable and artistic furniture made wodden elegant large size cabinets, pier table with pier glasses, sofas and chairs lined tapestry plush and silk almyrahs cottage piano by Soundy, venetian and enamelled cut glass chandeliers and wall brackets, argand lamps, mechanical large size figures, organ by Ramchander, a large collection of ivory, mother-of-pearl, dresden, parian and terra cotta table ornaments in great variety, bronze, brass and marble clocks, musical box, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th Inst, at 3 p m, the effects of the late Mr J F Burn consisting of writing table, dressing glass case of plated spoons and forks, wearing apparel, Volunteer's uniform, Gladstone bag, trunk, holdall, a collection of old stamps, books, Rudge-Whitworth bicycle, &c.
The collection of old stamps may be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Administrator General any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 56 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, box of iron nails, bundles of carpet, bundle of tent poles, box of stationery, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and grocery cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Old Government House, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, chest of drawers, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Litmars's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, handsome strong waler horses, set of English harness, English saddle, etc, etc. the property of a Gentleman, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW without -houses at the Corner of the Girgaum Back Road near the Prarthana Samaj.
Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Raghunath Makund in persuance of the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage dated 1st April, 1896, and further charge dated 15th June 1897, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable bungalow with out houses, on Monday the 16th inst., at 4 p. m.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south west side of the Girgaum Back Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1320 square yards or thereabouts be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the east by the Charni Road, on or towards the south by the property of the Prarthana Samaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the teanents of the said Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, New No. 483, old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 7911, and by the Municipality under Street, No. 198-200 Ward No. 1334.
Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser by the mortgagee who is now in possession.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Khanderao Shirapad and Laud Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Panjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 157 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in the reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 29.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 15-16	= + 5 16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-16	= — 2-16
3 months hence	25 1-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	51 5-8	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11 1-2	= + 1 1-2
Berlin	20·43	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·87	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1, 4 1-16.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£120,000
Gold "	£50,000
Silver to Hongkong	£30,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 Value.
WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 7-8. A.-M. Sellers.
White Delhi 29 1-2 M.-J. Sellers.
White Karachi 28 3-8 M.-J. Sellers. } Firm.
Red Karachi 28 M.-J. Sellers.
RAPESEED—
Brown 28 3-4. A.-M. Buyers easier.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 30 3-4. J.-J done. Firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 772 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 11-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·41	7·37	7·34
— 5	— 5	— 5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·30	7·05	6·41
— 4	— 4	—
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·15	6·08	6·06
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	29,000
Do. do Continent	24,000
In New York—	
Spot	13·75 — 10
Futures, month of July	13·74 — 1
Do. do. December	11·42 + 15
In New Orleans—	
Spot	13·78 — 1·8
Futures, month of July	14·16 — 3
Do. do. Oct.	11·34 + 16
Tone at close	firm.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	42,000
" exports to Great Britain	41,000
" " to Continent	34,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	360,000
" " interior ports	200,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 29th April, 1904:—

Cotton	7,362 bales.
Wheat	33,415 cwts.
Linseed	25,069 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,717 "
Gingellyseed	2,283 "
Poppyseed	21,097 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,683 "
Rice	19,297 "
Myrabolams	2,929 "
Cottonseed	5,502 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1274 "
Jcowar	5,535 "
Maize	Nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 1-4
Marks 3	do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		129 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		178
Japan 30	do	do		146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.
Cash .... Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement 2nd May " 98-1
2nd do 31st " " 97-14 to 13
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	4	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	1	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	18	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.
Pissi, 91 per cent......Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ....Rs. 27
Hard Red ....Rs. 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone steady.
Estimated sales 4,000
Imports sales 5,000

Apl-May	May-June.	June.-July.
7·44	7·40	7·37
+3	+3	+3
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·33	7·08	6·48
+3	+3	+7
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·62	6·16	6·11
+7	+8	+8

The local cotton market is entirely closed to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	steady
The Manchester Market has been	....
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	25 3-16

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, acting Honorary Secretary, acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above school:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	11,257	12
In memory of dear mother Bai Meherbai Kharsedji Tarachand on the 4th anniversary of her death from her daughters	500	0
V N Mandlik Esq (Executor Rchapek Bequest)	100	0
Mr Karsandas Chabildas	50	0
Dr R N Ranina	25	0
Mr Mulchand Vassanjee	25	0
Mr Goculbhai Mulchand	25	0
Mr Albert Bloch Manchester (through Mess J B Petit and Co.	20	0
H H Bala Saheb the Chief of Karandwad	14	14
Mr H Harder	10	0
Mr Jamshedjee H Khan	10	0
A S G J	10	0
A Zoroastrian lady	10	0
Bai Heerabai Dadabhoy Rumvala	7	0
A Zoroastrian	7	0
Bai Gungabai	6	0
The Jain Boarding Student Bombay	5	12
Sums of and under rupees five	40	4
Total ......Rs.	12,123	10

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—April 1 at Hermosa Tegumouth, wife of Capt R S Pottinger Indian Army Bombay Political Department of a daughter
WHITE—At Bonington Lines on 2(th April the wife of Mr C Arthur White of a son.

MARRIAGES

ALINGTON—LYTTELTON—April 5 at the church of the Annunciation Quebec Street the Rev C A Alington to the Hon. Hester Margaret Lyttleton daughter of G fourth Lord Lyttelton.
BARNETT—BAKER—April 7 at St Jame's Church Ramsden G H Barnett Kings Royal Rifles to Mary Dorothea (Dorothy) daughter of the late Rev R L Baker.
BARRAN—WHARTON—April 6 at St Marys Church Cloughton A son of Sir J Barran Bart to Ann Mabel daughter of the late Capt T C Wharton 97th Regt
DARBY—TAYLOR—April 7 at St John's Church Eastbourne H M Darby to Ursula Cameron daughter of the late Lieut Col H H Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.
DOBBY—ORDE-BROWNE—April 7 at The Hall Bracknell Berks W G S Dobbie Lieut Royal Eng to Sybil Orde daughter of the late Capt C Orde-Browne R A
HARGREAVES—Fisher—April 6 at St Judes South Kensington E H Bergreaves to Millicent Fisher granddaughter of the late Capt Burridge R N Isle of Wight.
MAWSON—Cay—On the 12th April at St Marks Church Torquay by the Rev Prebendery G H Statham Lieut-Col W A Mawson I M S 11th P W O Lancers to Mary E daughter of the late Edward Cay of Edinburgh and Melbourne.
MITCHELL—Squire—April 11 at Durban Natal F W Mitchell to Amy daughter of H P Squire.
ROTHFELD—Sclater—April 6 at Christ Church. Virginia Water O Rothfeld Indian Civil Service to Frances Eleaner widow of the late Commander C Sclater R N and daughter of Sir C Cameron Bart.
WEBB—Bankin—April 5 at St John Baptists Dundee C D Webb B A B Sc to Katharin daughter of Col J Rankin J P late commanding 1st Volunteer bett the Black Watch.
WOLSELEY—Fox—April 12 at St James's Picadilly Captain J F Wolseley Royal Fusiliers to Beatrice widow of W Fox and daughter of the late Col C C Grantham 89th Regt.

DEATH.

ANNESLEY—April 6 at Les Primveres Nice Major R Annesley late 10th and 92th Regts aged 66
AYERST—April 6 at Sinclair Road the Rev W Ayerst M A late chaplain Bengal Establishment aged 74.
BURNABY—April 9 at Carlton Crescent Southampton R B Burnaby lieutenant-colonel (retired) late of the 70th (East Surrey) Regt and of the 18th Royal Irish) Regt son of the late Lieut-Gen R B Burnaby retired R A aged 54.
BEATY—April 4 at Borodale Enniscorthy Capt D L Beatty (late of the 4th Hussars) aged 63.
DEANE—April 7 at Thurloe Square H P Deane late captain H M's 31st Regt and honorary major 3rd batt Devonshire Regt aged 66.
FISHER—April 7 widow of Capt W E Fisher R N aged 85
FROST—April 6 at Redcliff Chester Sir T G Frost Knight Aged 83.
HARAN—April 10 at Kensington Square Mansions Young Street T J Haran inspector-general of hospital and fleets R N (retired) honorary surgeon to the King aged 74.
SALT—April at Weeping Cross Stafford Sir T Salt Bart aged 73.
SMYLY—April 8 at Merrion Square Dublin Sir P C Smyly M D
TURNBULL—April 8 at Ann Street Edinburgh E R Turnbull stock-broker aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JERMYN—April 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T Jermyn, 74th Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—CARVER—April 21, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev R Yates, James Bremner Macdonald, Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Agra, to Nella, daughter of the late A J Carver.

DEATHS.

BLANCHETT—April 17, at Allahabad, Mary Elizabeth Blanchett, eldest daughter of the late James Blanchett.
PACKWOOD—April 22, at Umballa, Lilian Margaret, the dearly loved daughter of Sergeant and Mrs Packwood Govt Telegraphs aged 9 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22 m., High water 0·21m., 1-8a. Low water, 6-18m. 7-0a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, drawings in the Bombay Gymkhana.
Special parade for the reading of Proclamation appointing Lord Ampthill as Viceroy, 7 a. m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Devar Sika, aged 20 a lascar on board the steamer Onipenta, while engaged in removing a derrick on Thursday night, had his skull fractured by the swinging round of a block and striking him on the head. The man is lying in a precarious state in the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay.

QUARREL LEADS TO SUICIDE.—In the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Kusambi, aged 35, who resided in Teli Gali with her husband, Amrudin Karimudin. Because the man would not consent to her going to her native country, she took umbrage at it, and in his absence brought and swallowed four annas worth of opium. On his return home from work he found her unconscious and took her to the Hospital, where she died on Friday. A verdict of suicide was returned.

A DISHONEST BROKER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay Mr. J Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 800 tolas of silver, valued at Rs. 541, preferred by Sarabhai Nagindas, a dealer in Kharatalao, against Jivanlal Shevaklal, a broker, on the 10th instant. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi pleader, appeared for the complainant. Accused and another man went to complainant's shop, and bought from his servant the silver at the rate of Rs. 67-10 per 100 tolas. He sent his companion with the silver to the "Charity Scales" close by to weigh the metal, and in a short time followed him. As neither of them returned, information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused at Amod, in the Broach District. Accused's defence was the charge was got up against him out of enmity, because he took complainant's customers to the shops of rival dealers. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhana Narayen, a coachman, was charged by Sub-Inspector Roberts, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner on Friday morning. From the Three Lamps at Null Bazar accused was going to the Seven Roads and turning in Pathan Street, he knocked down Lachhoo, a Madrasi woman. She was removed to the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. Accused neither shouted out nor attempted to pull up. The defence set up by the accused was that the woman was talking to a man and when he called out to her to move aside, she ran against the carriage and got knocked down. He tried to pull up, but the horse became unmanageable. The Magistrate remarked these offences about rash driving were becoming frequent and required to be put a stop to. Accused having driven his vehicle recklessly and without the least regard to the safety of others, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—An examination in Book-Keeping and Accountancy of Clark's Civil Service College of London was held under the supervision of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat at Bombay and Mr. Erachshaw Nanabhoy Khareghat at Karachi in March last. Mr. Shapoorji Bomonji Billimoria, the Local Secretary for the examination, received by the last mail the results as under:—First Class Honours, —Dosabhoy Cawasji, Framji Dhunjibhoy Cooper, and Victor Nazareth. Second Class,—Gustasp Dosabhoy Karai, Nimchand Manekchand Parakh, Ardeshir Nowroji Mehta, Jehangir Hormasji Karai, Furdoonji Rustomji Billimoria, Alexius Caetano Carsco, Mangaldas Nanabhoy Khakhar, Louis A. D'Gama, Ardeshir Framji Dordi, Narrandas Nagindas Shroff, and Ramkrishna Shivram Ghotge. Third Class.—Framroz Jamshedji Kanga, Jehangir Khurshedji Dastur Meherjirana, Krishnaram Keshavram Bhatt, Dorabji Hirjibhoy Warden, Sadanand Krishnarao Sahani, Bhimjishaw Dhunjishaw Bhimdiwalla, Kaikobad Sorabji Vakil, Jamnadas Motichand Dalal, Hormasji Dadabhoy, Randeria Venilul Gulabdas, Vamanni Khanderao Mankar, Ardeshir Hiraji, Dadabhoy Khurshedji Dastagia, John Henry Nawman McDonnell, Burjorji Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar and Behramii Hormasji Gara.

THE "BORDERLAND OF DEAFNESS."

It seems remarkable that many people who have defective hearing refuse to believe that they are deaf. Although such a defect may be slight or only noticeable when the afflicted person has a cold in the head, and may not seem worthy of attention, yet such a condition will, of a certainty, become actual deafness if neglected. In fact the Aurist finds it most difficult in many instances to determine when the ear ailment began, and consequently looks with great suspicion upon the slightest degree of defective hearing as placing the afflicted person within the "Borderland of Deafness." The Editor of "The Review of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases," in the last issue of this medical journal, goes into this subject thoroughly, and for the sake of those who may be interested will send, post free, on application, a specially written paper of Tests of Hearing and the Prevention and Cure of Deafness. The "Review" is published in London, England, but copies can be obtained by sending name and address to "Review," Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office Bombay. Write for a copy to-day.

OVERCROWDING IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF HOUSING THE POOR.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay, Sanitary Association, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday evening when a paper on the question of housing the poor of Bombay was read by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was voted to the chair, There was a large attendance, amongst those present being: the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. J. Turner, Health Officer; Mr. C. N. Hall, Executive Engineer Municipality; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. David Gostling, Mr. G. Lund. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr K R Cama, Dr B S Shroff, Dr N N Katrak, Mr Joseph Baptista Mr Narayen Trimback Vaidya, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr E R Khote and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji.

The Hon, Mr. P. Mehta in opening the preceedings said they had met there that evening to bear views upon one of the most important questions, which affected the health and welfare of this city. That question was the overcrowding of the city. Though most of them disagreed as to what was plague, how it came here, how it worked and how it had increased the mortality of the city, he thought as practical men they were all agreed upon one point, and it was this that whatever might be the other causes, one cause, which had largely enhanced the mortality of the city, had been overcrowding. It was not always so. He remembered that after 1865 when Bombay passed through a very bad stage of mortality, its health continued to improve until they approached the nineties when it had gone down so low as 20 or 25 per thousand. It was since then that the mortality began to increase and it had increased to such an extent that they would almost welcome it if it ranged from 40 to 50 per thousand. He was afraid that their prosperity during this period had been one of the causes of this overcrowding and the consequent increased mortality. They had been very proud of their mills and they had some of their best citizens who were millowners and who took a great interest in that industry. He was afraid that under the superstition that they must not touch anything that encouraged and promoted plague, they had allowed to be built a large number of mills in the very midst of the city thereby not only causing overcrowing of the mills, but causing overcrowding of the people who were necessary for the working of the mills. He said that their very prosperity had contributed to the overcrowding. Then again the facilities which the Port Trust gave to the trade of the city must have also contributed very largely to the mortality. There they were now, not knowing as to how they should proceed to diminish this overcrowding. He thought Sir Bhalchundra Krishna as a distinguished member of the Improvement Trust would tell them that the Trust was trying and striving hard to improve this state of things. He (the speaker) was afraid he would not be able to agree with him if he tried to show that in his lecture. No doubt the Trust had now awakened to see what should be done about the overcrowding. He thought the Improvement Trust could be compared with a man in a hurry. It was created in a hurry; it took up large schemes in a hurry, and it suddenly discovered that working in a hurry it could not provide for all the people who were unhoused. It might be said that the people who had been unhoused by the immediate operations of the Trust, did not represent a very large number. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna would tell them that the Improvement Trust was trying all in its power to diminish overcrowding. He (the speaker) ventured to say that it had not realised either the importance or the complexity of the problem it had to solve. Some people in Bombay seemed to imagine that if they succeeded in building a number of chawls in the city and provided a certain number of rooms to live in, overcrowding would cease. Experience, however, told them that there could be no greater misconception than that. The same experiment was tried in some place in England, America and Europe and the result was that some times when sanitary houses were built, the overcrowding increased, for new people occupied new houses and the people who had been unhoused went and lived in those parts which were already overcrowded. This was not enough and judging from the reports that appeared in the papers the Improvement Trust had up to the present no further conception of measures to be adopted than building more chawls. His friend, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas had taken an active part in formulating schemes as to how the various chawls and buildings might be built. He was afraid that unless they went to the very root of the matter, unless they considered the economic conditions of the people for whom this accomodation was to be provided and unless they found out where they would be properly housed, they would not be able to solve the problem satisfactory. With such purpose in view the Bombay Municipal Corporation tried to induce Government to appoint a representative committee for the purpose of enquiring into and discussing this important question but some how or other the Government had taken up a position of the fond father of the Improvement Trust. With the affection which a parent bore to the youngest born, Government was fondling its newest baby and said that it did as much as it could and that if such a committee as the Corporation suggested was appointed, it would be a reflection on the Improvement Trust. In its anxious desire to fondle this new baby, Government said there was no necessity for such a committee and that the Trust was able to solve the problem. He (the speaker) thought Government would be awakened to the difficulty of the position which it had taken up, when matters would become very much worse than they were now. He was of opinion that no additional chawls would solve the problem and he hoped and trusted that it would be recognised that before they proceeded with that the scheme a careful inquiry should be held by a committee of a representative men of Bombay and a report received from it pointing out the directions in which those measures should be adopted (Applause).

SIR BHALCHUNDRA'S VIEWS.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna commenced his remarks by giving a history of the commercial and industrial progress of the city of Bombay during the past fifty years and attributed to this prosperity of the city the increase in its population, overcrowding and the consequent increase in the mortality. He then described insanitary surronndings in which the poor of the city lived and quoted figures to show the high death rate that prevailed in the localities inhabited by them, He proceeded to refer to the measures adopted in other countries for providing accomodation for the poor. He said in this respect municipal efforts were amply supplimented in those countries by private enterprise. There were five agencies, each governed by different motives, through which the actual work of construction was carried on. They were:—The commercial, carrying on its work on "business principles" with the dividends in view; (2) the quasi-philanthropic, which limited its income to a small dividend; (3) the philanthropic, which devoted its income to the advancement of its work; (4) The large employers of labour, with commercial interests in view, furnishing housing accomodation to its employes; and (5) the Cooporative Housing Associations (the mortgage loan companies Land Credit Institutions, Mutual Association) which purchased, built, sold or rented houses to members. Several associations had been formed both in Europe and America with a large capital and were conducted on these principles. There were also many employers of labour who considered it a part of their duty to provide sanitary and comfortable houses for their servants. Almost all the cities in Europe and America had had to solve the problem of overcrowding and the remedy chiefly employed there had been to acquire large properties containing slums by public bodies or companies under special legislation and to open and relay them and then dispose of them. The Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 was the most important of its kind so far as London was concerned. The City of Bombay Improvement Act was based on that Act. Except in a few cases the housing corporation had confined their efforts to providing dwelling accommodation for the poor. They had as yet made little or no attempt to exercise a personal influence over the tenants and thereby to raise their character and to improve their habits that interfered with the proper observance of sanitary conditions. In this respect the splendid work done by Miss Octavia Hill and her associates could not be too highly eulogized, Convinced that most of the evils were to be traced to bad housing, Miss Octavia and the late Mr. Ruskin set themselves to work out the problem in right earnest long before the public mind was awakened to the evil. They started on the principle that it was merely waste of energy and money to transfer the poor from hovels to model dwellings without attempting to educate them to a sound appreciation of the benefits of their new surroundings, Miss Hill and her friends, therefore, acquired possession of low class property, houses out of repair and densely inhabited by a neglected population and effected the necessary improvements and rendered them habitable. Bringing themselves into frequent personal contact with their tenants and cultivating their acquaintances these workers, by the exercise of their previous personal influence, by force of character, by means of sympathy and persuasion, not only succeeded in improving the houses and getting the tenants to preserve them in proper sanitary candition, but also in elevating them morally. The tenants, who would formerly pay their rents at their sweet will, began to pay regularly. In this way the work proved a success even from the business point of view. In 1902, Miss Octavia had under her management houses occupied by 1868 families. The system initiated by Miss Octavia of reaching the poor ignorant women by means of lady visitors had now accommodation had to be provided. Out of these 72,000 were personal and domestic servants, field labourers shepherds, boatmen and bargemen, who either lived in their masters' houses or in their huts or on board their vessels, and for whom no seperate tenements were necessary. The numbers of different classes of workmen are as follows: Government menial servants, 25,000, railway servants 13 000, Municipal sweepers, 10 000, workers in docks, 2,500, millhands 120,500, unskilled labour, 1,20,000, petty dealers craftsmen etc., 1 83 500, and mendicants 16,000. If the employers of labour including Government, did their duty towards their servants the proper housing of these people would not be a very difficult problem, as it apeared to be without concerted action. In this respect the Government ought to lead by providing accommodation for their employes who earned small wages. He was aware that they had provided accommodation for the police to a certain extent, but the City Trust which had other burdens on its shoulders had been saddled with providing further accommodation for the Police. The Municipal Corporation had long since recognised its responsibility in this respect and had constructed some chawls for its sweepers and bigaries. The Improvement Trust had also been endeavouring to do what it could in this direction. Two schemes had nearly come to their completion, and many were still on the anvil. It must be remembered that the Trust could not create buildings in a moment. Chawls for the poor could not rise like the prophet's gourd. Every improvement scheme in the United Kingdom involved the displacement of a number of people, and it was sometime before accommodation could be provided for them. Since the formation of the Trust in November 1899, it had done more than what London had been able to achieve for many years. There were many improvement schemes in London which had taken in some cases 10, 12, 20, and even 40 years for completion. He thought the Trust would be able to achieve greater success were the public to co-operate with it in a spirit of friendliness and sympathy. Sir Bhalchandra then explained the schemes put forward by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and "Effort" for building sanitary chawls. He welcomed Mr. Vithaldas, scheme for the reason that there was room and need for many such. He was, however, more in sympathy with the scheml suggested by "Effort," He would encourage companies which would work on quasi-philanthropic basis and not to be dependent upon public loans. While on this subject he had great pleasure in announcing on the authority of his friend, Mr. Lund, that Mrs. Adams-Wylie, the philanthropic English lady who had done and was doing so much for the amelioration of the misery of Bombay's poor, would subscribe the sum of Rs. 10,000 to any syndicate which might be formed in connection with the Bombay Sanitary Association for the construction of sanitary chawls. (Applause). Sir Bhalchundra then suggested that a commission like the Royal Commission of 1885 be appointed to thoroughly investigate the existing housing conditions of Bombay and its future requirements. Almost every city had to commence its operations with such a commission before it could undertake thorough and comprehensive schemes. The Municipality and the City Trust had been trying in their own way to spot out unhealthy houses and areas, and doing other useful work. But what they could do was little compared with what remained to be done. Their hands required to be strengthened by other agencies. Sometime ago the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta put a question at a meeting of the Legislative Council asking if Government would appoint a commission to enquire into the housing condition of Bombay. The reply then given was unfavourable. But now that H. E. Lord Lamington, evincing so much interest in the welfare of the city, had personally visited the slums, and that the question had now become ripe for consideration, he hoped the Government would see their way to appoint a competent commission to inquire into the whole question. Sir Bhalchundra next contended that any money which the Government might spend an providing sanitary dwellings for the humblest and most ignorant of the population would be more than justified by the improved health and higher standard of life of the general population. It had been estimated that the surpluses which the Government of India accounts showed for the last six years aggregated to over 29 crores of rupees. This large and striking figure suggested serious reflections Many political thinkers amongst them have urged a further reduction of taxation. Ordinarily he should himself have taken the same view, but if the Government devoted a portion surplus to the housing of the poor in Bombay, he for one would be prepared to go so far as to say that neither the Government nor the community could put to a better use, the money so expended. He was encouraged to make this suggestion because they saw that about Rs. 50,00,000 had this year been budgetted for the improvement of Calcutta; and it would be admitted that the claims of Bombay were from its position second to none in this respect, Government would, he trusted, be disposed to look with favour upon this proposal. He further suggested that with a view to encourage and aid the housing companies, the Government should, under certain conditions and restrictions, empower funds in connection with charitable and other institutions to invest a certain portion of their available funds, now locked up in Government and other securities, in the construction of working men's dwellings in the purchase of the securities of Building Societies, or in making loans to such societies on the security of their property. This principle had been recognised in France and England. His other suggestions related to the expansion of the suburbs, facilities of transit, introduction of electric traction, the removal of industries to the suburbs, sanitary improvements of suburbs, provision for the paupers, construction of lodging houses on the lines of the Victoria Homes and Lord Rowton's lodging-houses, and the formation of a Repairs and Remodelling Company. He then called upon the Government and other large employers of labour to provide sanitary houses for their poor employers.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding his remarks, Sir Bhalchundra said that their endeavours at reform to, be really and ultimately successful and beneficial to the community must be earnestly sustained and based on a thorough and comprehensive study of the problem,—the conditions and requirements of the situation. Slavish imitation without adaptation to their conditions of reforms adopted, under dissimilar circumstances, sporadic and spasmodic efforts to work them out, opportunism, might perhaps serve to temporarily alleviate or ward off the evils for some time, but could under no circumstances, be depended upon to root them out. Legislation might assist them for a time, nay, the great mass of improvements could come into operation only through the instrumentality of legislation, but to make those reforms anything like enduring they should have ultimately to reckon upon themselves. Due recognition of their responsibility to their neighbours, the general spread of education and wide dissemination of sanitary principles, the collective strength of public opinion, and above all an organised body of public-spirited citizens pledged like the Knight Templars of old, to hunt out and correct evils —these were to his mind what were most needed in grappling with the grave evils and constituted the condition of real success. (Applause).

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey in opening the discussion said:—The remedy lies in the erection of sanitary chawls for the poor at rents which they can afford to pay. There are three ways in which this can be carried out. Firstly,—That the Improvement Trust should bear the whole responsibility of providing as many chawls as may be required for the needs of the poor. The second plan is for private capitalists to build such Chawls, and thirdly, that the Improvement Trust and private capitalists should co-operate to solve this admittedly most difficult problem. Now, we have seen what the Trust has up to now done and have recently read with deep gratification that they have excepted the suggestions of our able Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey who candidly and fearlessly expressed his views of what he rightly believed to be the present situation. With reference to the first plan, the Trust has undoubtedly a great advantage of cheap money, but except this, all the conditions that go to make such enterprises successful are against them. No public body can construct a building, supervise it and manage the same as economically as a private capitalist can. As to the second plan of private capitalists undertaking the work, there is no doubt an advantage of economy in the construction and the management of chawls, but naturally a private capitalist would expect as much return for his capital as he can secure elsewhere with equal security. If we take 6 per cent as the usual rate of interest, the poor tenants must pay such rents for their rooms as would allow 6 per cent to the capitalist after deducting all the charges. If by some arrangement it could made be possible to erect Sanitary Chawls for a net return of 5 per cent nearly 20 per cent of rental would be saved to the poor tenants. This could be done either by giving concessions of cheap land and of taxes to the extent of 1 per cent on the return of his outlay [or as I have already proposed, by giving half the money at 4 per cent. The former would entail direct loss to the public and is so objectionable. The latter to my mind is a most practicable course. The Trust would not suffer while the poor tenants would reap a considerable advantage. It is with this view that I have proposed the plan of the improvement Trust and private capitalists co-operating to solve the problem of the day.

FORMATION OF A SYNDICATE.

When I arrived at that stage, the next step was to consider how this idea could practically and speedily be carried out, I thought that if a few gentlemen anxious to help the city should join together and make a beginning in the direction I have indicated, they could take a practical and a most important step to meet the present difficulty and with this view a Syndicate is being formed, the progress of which so far has been highly satisfactory.

You will permit me to tell you on behalf of the Syndicate of which I am a humble member, what we wish to do, We are now twenty three in number each undertaking to take stock worth Rs. 5 000. We purpose to secure from the Improvement Trust at 4 per cent. on the security of the whole property as much Capital as we lay down and to pay ½ per cent extra as a Sinking Fund. We undertake not to declare more than 6 per cent. dividend and to place any balance to Reserve Fund to meet emergencies. The balance of reserve fund remaining at the end of the period when the whole loan shall have been repaid by the Sinking Fund, shall go to the Improvement Trust. We are confident of securing a further number of 77 members to make up our 100 in a comparatively short time when we find how strong is the support which we have in the gentlemen like Sir Bhalchundra, Mr. Chatrabhuj Morarjee, an enthusiast and a keen calculator of rupees, annas and pies who alone has undertaken to find more than a dozen members for our Syndicate, Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Virchand Deepchand, Morarjee Veljee, Purshotan Vishram Mavjee, Jivraj Dayal and other gentlemen, all who understand what landed property means and who have joined the Syndicate with the sole desire of helping the poor, which form the back-bone of the prosperity of the city. It is unnecessary to detain you with more names, but I cannot help giving you one more and when you hear the name of that gentleman you will all be unanimous in your opinion that the Syndicate ought justly to be proud to have him as its strongest supporter. I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch, None has devoted more time to the study of this difficult question and none can speak with greater authority. Now I will tell you as briefly as possible what the Syndicate aims at is. It aims, (I) at constructing Sanitary Chawls at the least possible cost; (II) to reduce the expenses of management to the least amount possible consistent with efficiency; (III) to invite experts under Government, the Trust, the Municipality and others to advise on all technical questions and more particularly with a view to the reduction of prime cost; (IV) to secure proper housing for over 10 000 persons; (V) if the Syndicate were succesful, as we fully anticipate it would, in securing a fair return, it could extend its operations by raising extra capital which could easily be done; (VI) it would set an example to others and open a way for Capitalists to secure a safe and profitable investment; (VII) any means of economy in the construction brought to notice by the Syndicate would be a great benefit to the City generally. This is a mere outline of what the Syndicate claims to do. Now, gentlemen, while some of you may be disposed to join the Syndicate, may I not claim from all of you moral support and sympathy for such an object? Finally we have amongst us irresponsible critics, who little know what harm they are doing to the cause of the poor by their actions. It is not to be imagined how much public service is lost to the city from men full of activity and energy who are pressing on to great benevolent objects when you oblige them to be continually looking back. While they are defending one good action against useless criticism, you are being deprived of a hundred others. As an English statesman has said, "Applaud such men when they run, console them when they fall, cheer them when they recover, but let them go on, for God's sake, let them go on."

At this stage the Chairman adjourned further debate on the question to a date which he said would be notified by Dr. Turner, the Health Officer.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Moldavia, Captain E. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 15th April. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Calvert, Capt	Pett, Gunner
Cooke, Rev	Tyers, Mr
Dwane, Mr	Page, Mr
Moojen, Miss	Bates, Mr
Roe, Mrs and infant	Lutman Mr
Rawlings, Miss	Locke, Mr
Hinton, Miss	Stevens, Mr
Bythell, Major	Hodges, Mr
Robinson, Miss	Graham, Mr
Evans, Mrs	Hood, Mr
Berridge, Mrs	House, Mr
Warren, Miss	Williams, Mr
Underhill, Miss	Weir, Mr
Dysart, Miss	Clarke, Mr
Kelso, Miss	Simler, Mr
Dawson, Mr	Newson, Mr
Ringrose, Mr	Gale, Mr
Maclean, Lt	Moss, Mr
Goldsmith, Lt	MacClelland, Mr
Schafer, Lt	Scott, Major and Mrs
Page, Lt	Marshall, Mr
Selby, Sub-Lt	Dale, Mr
Barker, Eng. Sub-Lt	Robinson Miss
Davidge, Surg	Waterfield Mrs
Spriggs Pay Master	King Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Smith, Lt	Burnett-Hurst, Mrs Miss and Master
Grant, Capt	Gough, Mr Mrs and inft
Cragie, Mr	Moore, Mr
Woodwright, Major	Hill, Capt
Morgan, Mr and Mrs and inft	Strong, Capt and Mrs
Hance, Mr	
Burnett-Hurst, Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Foley, Mr	Sclater, Maj-Genl and Mrs
Edwards, Mr and Mrs	Currie, Mr
McConaghy, Capt	Garth, Mr
Eddis, Miss	Jackson, Capt
Grantham, Lt-Col and Mrs	Brown, Mr
Kavanagh, Miss	Noad, Mr
Taylor Mr	Lennox, Mr
Lund, Mr	Wonckhans, Mr
Smith, Mr W	Gaul, Mr
Barrister, Mr	Ord, Mr
Dobbin, Lt	

FROM BRINDISI.—Holmes, Mr
FROM PORT SAID.—Harland, Miss
FROM ADEN.—Madan, Mr S

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following is the result of the races sailed on Saturday the 30th April 1904 in a fresh to light breeze from the north west. The A Class Yachts Handicap Race started bt 3-15 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee vessel round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and back to the Committee vessel three times round—distance 13-8 miles.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M S	Entered by	Time of arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire	1 28	Capt Muter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 52 3	2 35 35
Isca	17 02	Mr E Faulkner	6 18 50	3 8 18
Stella	Scr	Lt Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 52 45	2 37 45
Melody	11 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 1 30	2 35 0

Melody won the first prize.

The B class Yachts Handicap Race started 3 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee vessel round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island, leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon leaving to starboard and thence to committee vessel. Distance 9-2 miles.

Names of Boats.	Time of Allowances on Course. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sayonara	9 12	Major Curtis, R A M C	5 3 30	1 54 1
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 47 20	1 47 2
Erin	5 22	Mr R H Ireland	4 51 24	1 46
Trixie	3 4	Mr A M Monteath	4 50 12	1 47 8

Erin won the first prize.

The Tomtit class and Handicap Race started at 2-45 p. m. and sailed the same course as B class.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Times H M S
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson	4 47 19	2 2 19
Meg	Scr	Mr O H Byrne	4 49 14	2 4 19
Maud	9-58	Mr J E Weedham	4 55 0	2 0 2
Lapwing	6-08	Mr E C Richard	4 55 21	2 4 13
Coralie	11-30	Lieut Lazenby RIM	4 59 25	2 2 55

Tomtit won the first prize and Maud won the handicap prize.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN IN CALCUTTA.

The case of the murderous assault by five natives on Mr. Boisogomoff arising out of boycotting again came before the Second Presidency Magistrate on Friday when three European gentlemen gave evidence showing that if they and others had not gone to Mr. Boisogomoff's help he might have suffered seriously. All three witnesses identified the five accused as having taken part in the assault. One witness Mr. Hill, said:—"As I was about to emerge into Kyd Street I saw a native run towards me with a stick. I caught him by the throat. This was the first accused. I asked him what he meant by running up against me. He said he was coming from the Short Bazar on his way to the New Market. As he was passing Kyd Street there were sahibs whipping people so he ran away. Wishing to see the gentlemen I took him with me, and when we arrived opposite 11-1 Kyd Street (Mr. Parker's house) instead of seeing a gentleman whipping natives, I saw a European who had been grievously assaulted. This iron bar (produced) was taken by Mr. Handy from the first accused in my presence in that lane where he ran up against me. I thought it was wood until I handled it at the Commissioner's compound, when I came to know it was iron." Witness identified the complainant whom he did not know before. At this stage the case was adjourned to the 7th proximo.

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The Bombay Gazette

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1904.

CHI VA PIANO VA SANO.

THE address of the Maharaja of Burdwan, on the subject of Female Education in India, though only one of many indications that there are people who think the march of progress in this direction is too quick is remarkable as coming from one who himself has profited of the means of education provided by Western influence in India. He evidently holds that the evolution that the Indian woman is now going through has little to recommend it or at all events that its disadvantages outweigh its good points. It is very probable that in many cases, the change has been or is being wrought too quickly and that side by side with the desire for literary instruction and more personal liberty there comes into being a contempt for, or a neglect of, the humbler domestic virtues. A Fellow of the Calcutta University, Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, writes on the subject in the current number of the "Calcutta Review." He does not pose as a vehement opponent or as a strong supporter of the present stage of the modern movement in favour of widening the sphere and the horizon of the Indian lady, but as he describes himself as a warm advocate of reform on European lines, his remarks deserve notice and will undoubtedly have their influence in his community. He does not begin by objecting to the progress already made, but he doubts whether the pace is not too fast and whether the lines on which the evolution is now proceeding are the correct ones. Much that has been done, he observes, is the result of Christian missionary effort, and of the Brahmo Somaj, and more is due to the influence of young men who have been educated in England. There are every day a greater number of Bengali ladies,—if the writer lived in Bombay he would find as many here—who have left far behind the "ignorance, apathy and seclusion," in which formerly they contentedly existed; "dozens have won University degrees," and they write essays and verses for the vernacular magazines. Many of their homes are regulated on the European model, and English is fast becoming the family language. It is clear at this point to the reader that Mr. Protap C. Mozoomdar thinks the moment has arrived when the careful driver would put the brake on. He would have the leaders of Hindu society consider which of three ways of female education, Bengal should now follow, the old orthodox Hindu system, the modern English and American one, or a combination of both, bringing about a modification of "national instincts and usages . . in the spirit of Western civilisation."

It is easy to see that the last is the road Mr. Mozoomdar would wish to see taken, while he passes in review the advantages and disadvantages of all three. There is, we read, a decided trend, even among those who have been zealous followers of the reform movement, towards the old orthodox system. Many of the lady Radicals have returned to their old customs: old authorities are searched to find chapter and verse in support of old-fashioned practices. The ancient Hindu ideal of the woman as essentially domestic, recognising no duty outside her household, where it must be admitted she reigned supreme, dictating the ceremonial and inspiring the religious fervour which should actuate the man's orisons, has not been discarded, it is indeed growing in favor, in spite of the charms of the newer dispensation, which ordains a European education. This once embarked on, brings many new ideas in its train. Reading and writing become matters of course, young men trained on the European system expect to find wives with accomplishments of a similar kind. The Hindu lady, who is brought up in this spirit, is quite ready to take her place in meetings, religious and social; she leaves the old limits of civilisation far behind, she is not the willing slave to household duties. It is the too rapid development of this spirit that the Calcutta writer deprecates. He would like to see Hindu ladies who adopt modern ideas take as a model the quieter, not the "less quiet" of Western contemporaries. He condemns the fashion which leads to a long and reckless stride towards the European evening dress, and he hints that the object in Bengal should be to turn out not a fashionable woman, but a refined woman. With European clothing, European food and drink have been also introduced, and according to this critic not with much benefit to the health of the community. We are inclined to believe that he exaggerates, possibly with a good intention, when he says that many of the men who have been to Europe for education have introduced wine-drinking among their country-women and the effect of this is more rapidly deteriorating on the Oriental than on the Western. He sees no true educational progress or advantage in encouraging attendance at or sharing in threatricals among women. For women to play on the public stage, under the pretext of promoting a religious or charitable object there is no excuse, says Mr. Protap C. Mozoomdar; for if religion or philanthropy has no vitality of its own, but must rely on play acting to attain its charitable ends, "it had better pack up its portmanteau and go."

There is much in the statement of opinion that the seclusion in which Indian woman has long lived, "has affected her whole mental formation, and the full glare of public life is actually painful to her." And for this very reason the reforms or changes that modern life suggests must be allowed to come gradually. Ordered progress is the ideal to aim at, not mere innovation. If the domestic virtues can be left to flourish undisturbed, while the intellect of the Hindu woman is cultivated, the desire of Mr. Protap C. Mozoomdar's heart will be accomplished. He would have her continue to be a model of housewifely devotion, thrifty and self-denying, while the enlightening influences of a Western education would make her an intelligent companion to her husband, who is certain to have had a European training. Scepticism and irreverence must not be allowed to exert their blighting influence on her. There is something in his advice to educate the woman and then to let her do what she feels is most natural; he evidently relies on the instinctive good feeling of Bengali women. more than His Highness of Burdwan trusts the influence of Bengal husbands over their wives. He charges them with actually encouraging them to read unwholesome books and write frivolous letters. Far from requiring or expecting them to fulfil their domestic duties, the wives are, he holds, taught to neglect them—and unheard of audacity! to disregard their husband's parents—and they are encouraged to learn all the vices and not one good point in our Western civilisation. There must be black sheep in every flock unfortunately and these men must be quite the blackest of their race, and are so inspite of, not because of, the educational opportunities they enjoy. The Maharajah urges the wise men of his community to train their wives on the old Aryan model, that they may return to the high position they held in the holy days of old, where they figured with honor in the Vedas and Puranas. He does not however entirely favor the Purdah system; he advises men to have greater confidence in their womenkind and to give them more liberty in their own families. This is all wise warning and advice and we are not surprised to find that the speech made a considerable sensation. We agree with the Maharajah that no amount of long-winded and frothy speeches in public halls will ever do India any good; they let off the steam but do not end in strenuous endeavour. Action alone proves the sincerity of the desire to accomplish anything. Meanwhile we must believe that our Bombay native ladies are in the van of progress, fitting themselves every day better for the fulfilment of their duties and taking a broader view of what intelligent sympathy can do, and of the assistance they can offer in all the exigencies of life to their fellow mortals.

IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.

THE "Asiatic Quarterly Review" for April contains a paper written by Mr. W. Hughes, late Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the Madras Presidency, on the subject of Madras Irrigation, and the Indian Irrigation Policy. The first part of the essay largely consists of quotations from the Report of the Irrigation Commission which was published last year, and as that report is well known to the public, it is unnecessary to enter again into the considerations which a discussion of it would insolve. But the latter portion of the paper deals with proposals for additional irrigation projects which may be undertaken in Madras in the near future. The campaign against famine and drought in the Madras Presidency has in the past been more or less successful. Scarcity is by no means unknown even on the irrigated tracts, but it would be folly to underestimate the great boon, which the irrigation works have proved to the country. At the same time though the expenditure of many lakhs of rupees will probably be a temporary burden, such expenditure will certainly more than pay for it in the long run. The Irrigation Commission has provided for the expenditure of 100 lakhs for small reservoir projects, and a similar sum for the extension of existing irrigation works, and 1,340 lakhs of rupees are provided for the Cauvery, Tungabudra and Kistna projects. At present, Mr. Hughes points out the proposals for these three schemes are not sanctioned, they are merely the suggestions of Government engineers. At the same time it seems probable that they will ultimately furnish the general lines upon which the projects will be carried out. In connection with the Cauvery, there are two alternative proposals. In one case, the Bhawani river may be used for storage, and in the other case the main river. But Mr. Hughes is of the opinion that the latter proposal will be eventually sanctioned. The project is a tremendous one, and will be an immense engineering undertaking. The capacity of the dam will be greater than the Assouan Reservoir on the Nile. It will protect 915,000 acres of old irrigation, provide for the irrigation of 46,000 acres by channels from the dam, 216,000 in the delta, and also give water for second crops on 16,000 acres. The Tungabudra undertaking was described last year. It is on a much more important scale than the Cauvery, and it will supply irrigation to a country which has suffered terribly from scarcity. The capacity of the dam which will eventually be constructed is expected to be four and a quarter times that of the Assouan Reservoir. The project is surrounded by much engineering difficulty, and in one place the hills will have to be pierced by a tunnel two miles long. But the results will far more than justify the labour and money which is to be expended on the project. The rough estimate of the cost is stated to be six million pounds sterling, but the advantages and returns should pay the interest on this sum over and over again. The Kistna project is also a most important one. The dam will be a gigantic undertaking and this also will overshadow the famous Assouan Reservoir; for it should be remembered that the Kistna has a flood discharge more than one and a half times greater than the Nile. Whether the scheme will pay is a matter of doubt according to the Irrigation Commission, although Mr. Reed, the Engineer, is of the opinion that it will pay a handsome profit. There are smaller and less ambitious schemes in view, but these main proposals are naturally those which interest Mr. Hughes most. When they are completed, famine and scarcity should be practically things of the past in these unfortunate districts of Madras.

A PLAGUE-GERM DESTROYER.

FOR some time past Dr. E. S. Chenai, the Chief Medical Officer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has employed liquid hydro-carbon as a plague preventive, and according to a pamphlet he has recently written on the subject much success has attended the method. Hydro-carbon is by no means a new disinfectant, although to Dr. Chenai apparently, belongs the credit of having used it first in connection with the prevention of plague. As a matter of fact its use for ordinary proposes is not desirable on account of its nature and attributes. It is a yellow oily looking liquid and is a bye product in the manufacture of gas. It is highly combustible and volatile, and there are prospects of fire and explosion in store for him who experiments with it unwarily. The method of using it is to ignite a quantity and seal the apertures of the place which it is intended to disinfect. When ignited the liquid blazes up furiously, and it gives rise to a thick black cloud of smoke in which lies its virtue as a disinfectant. It is exceedingly successful in the destruction of vermin. Rats immediately quit its locality and if they are brought into too close association with it, they quickly die of asphyxia. Its merits in respect of plague are therefore fairly obvious even before the question of experiment is considered. Dr. Chenai, however, supplies particulars of various observations which have been made as to its value as a plague preventive. At Hotgi it was tried when plague was at its height. Since then only one case has occurred in the Southern Mahratta Railway quarters. At Guntakal only two cases have occurred in the fumigated quarters, although 38 deaths have been recorded in the dwellings which were not disinfected. In several cases no plague at all has been noticed since the fumigation was performed, although plague in the immediate vicinity of the railway quarters has been very bad. The greatest objection to hydro-carbon is the danger which attends its use. Dr. Chenai very wisely points out that when buildings, with wood floorings, or with ceiling cloth, bamboo matting, thatched roofs, or similar structures are to be dealt with great care should be exercised in the use of hydro-carbon. As a matter of fact most buildings in the native portions of an Indian city come under this category, and we are afraid if this organic disinfectant were largely employed, fires and explosions would be very common. There is a touch of unconscious humour in one remark made by Dr. Chenai. He says that two or three minutes after the ignition of the hydro-carbon the door should be opened in order to ascertain that "the roof of the building and everything is alright." We should imagine that, if everything is not "alright," the disinfection would be just as effective if not more so, but the result would hardly be satisfactory to the occupants of the dwelling undergoing the process of fumigation.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON left Bombay on Saturday by the two o'clock train from Victoria Terminus Station for Mahableshwar. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. J. H. Du-Boulay, Private Secretary; Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer; Captain H. Meynell, Aide-de-Camp; and Captain J. H. Crawford, commanding the Bodyguard. His Excellency was escorted en route by a body of sowars of the Bombay Police. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of the Governor.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S., has been attacked with plague at Shahpur, where the epidemic has been most severe.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Moldavia were Brig.-Genl. H. C. Sclater and Mrs. Sclater.

RETIRED civil officers, who are permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor, are now given the privilege when living in this country of wearing their uniform at Government Houses, and on any occasion on which before their retirement they would have worn it.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Hon. Sir C. Arnold White, Professor Haffkine, Brig.-Genl. Abbott, Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Boddam, Hon. C. E. Buckland, Hon. Mr. S Robertson, Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. S. Reid and Hon Mr. Justice Renson.

THE 37th Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be held from the 15th to the 27th August. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill will formally open the Exhibition on the former date. Application for prospectuses should be addressed to Major Cowper, Honorary Secretary, Simla.

WE learn that Mr. Todd, Irrigation Engineer, Jubbulpore, was severely mauled by a tiger on the 27th instant near Chandia on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. He had wounded the tiger, and following it up on foot found it lying down. He hit the tiger with the butt end of his gun but the animal charged three times and inflicted severe injuries.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Polo Committee, who proposed to petition Government for the exclusive use of the polo ground on the maidan, have been furnished with the views of the cricket clubs playing on the Maidan in regard to the proposal. The statement has been prepared in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of representatives of the cricket clubs and expresses strong disapproval of the Polo players' proposal.

IT will be seen from recent telegrams that the majority of the troops sent to Aden in connection with the delimitation operations are under orders to withdraw. One battalion of Native Infantry only, the 123rd Rifles, will be kept. Colonel Wahab hopes to complete his journey down to the coast in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb by the middle of May, then time will have to be marked while maps, etc., are prepared. It is impossible to say when the demarcation operations on the north-east portion of the hinterland will be undertaken.

NEWS received from Quetta states that the heading of the Nishpa tunnel has now been so much enlarged that construction trucks will probably be pushed through by hand next week, and the engine will be taken to pieces and also sent through. This will enable platelaying to be undertaken beyond the tunnel, and as the country is fairly easy the rails can be laid to within about twelve miles of Nushki, where more ghat work will be necessary. The plan proposed shows that the engineers are determined to push on as quickly as possible.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Lionel Goldsmid, son of Mr. Goldsmid, late Superintendent of Police, has, in filling up vacancies occurring after the promulgation of the list of successful candidates last September, been given a place in the Admiralty Department of the Home Civil Service.

ST. PETERSBURG IN WAR TIME.

[BY A FREQUENT VISITOR.]

No one who remembers London during the earlier reverses of the Boer war can fail to be impressed with the outward calmness of St. Petersburg at this crisis. Life on the banks of the Neva appears to flow in its normal channels. There is, indeed, a manifest deepening of the religious feeling which is still the mainspring of Russia's strength. Even in the piping times of peace the churches of the capital cannot contain the worshippers who flock thither during the great festivals; and this year the problem of accommodating them grows acuter with the approach of Easter. The demand for cheap newspapers is as brisk on the Nevsky Prospekt as it was it the Strand during the dark Christmas days of 1899; and crowds gather round the English illustrated papers, the German war maps and photographs of mushroom celebrities displayed in booksellers' windows. But, unlike the Turkish war of 1877, the present struggle was not of the Russian people's seeking. Every popular movement in this country has its roots in autocratic will, in religious sentiment, or in national instinct. The first factor was alone concerned in the advance eastwards which has caused the collision with Japan; and its earlier phases evoked no enthusiasm. When, to every one's intense surprise, the islanders flew at Russia's throat, this attitude necessarily changed. Racial as well as religious feeling came into play; and there was a firm resolve to crush the invader with all despatch, and an unbounded confidence in Russia's ability to do so. It is urged that war, in the case of England, France, and Germany, means a diminution in the national resources, because the latter are developed to their utmost extent; while in Russia's it involves an easily-met draft on her boundless resources. Exultation in anticipated triumph is, indeed, tinged with commiseration for a gallant foe. Your Russian is a good-hearted fellow save on the rare occasions when his passions or prejudices are stirred, and then he is apt to "see red."

This optimism, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is by no means shared by statesmen who are better informed as to the conditions obtaining in the Far East. General Kuropatkin returned from a recent tour in those regions with a report that the military organization of Japan was extremely formidable. He, at least, does not partake of the national tendency to underrate an enemy which spelt disaster in 1877; and his conviction has borne fruit in the elaborateness of Russia's preparations. If that great soldier and administrator be given a free hand, he may be trusted to conclude peace as soon as the national honour is satisfied. Nor is the war less distasteful to M. Witte, who sees the fabric of national credit reared by thirteen years' devotion imperilled by events in which he had no share. Like his colleague, he travelled through Manchuria last year, and on his return he submitted a memorandum to the Tsar strongly condemning the extension to Port Arthur of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This plain speaking was the cause of his fall. To the Master M. Witte had never been "persona grata," by reason of his brusque and uncourtier-like manners; and innumerable foes had already undermined an apparently impregnable position. The great office of President of the Committee of Ministers is, in M. Witte's case, a "shelf;" and, like Achilles, he has retired in dudgeon to his tent. There is nothing so difficult, says St. Simon, as to preserve a wise and disdainful silence in unmerited disgrace. Even M. de Plehve, the reactionary Minister of the Interior, was no champion of an appeal to arms. Ere hostilities broke out the declared in Council that they were not to be thought of unless the frightful risk was counterbalanced by demonstrable material advantages. To optimists who enlarge on the boundless resources of Russia it is urged that men have starved ere now in a gold mine. The empire needs long years of peace and a steady inflow of foreign capital. Moreover, the prospect of supplying 400,000 men by a single belt of steel, 7,000 miles from their base, appals the military engineers, who remember that seven railway lines, fully equipped, barely sufficed for the German forces operating in French territory in 1870-1. The difficulties of the situation have not escaped Russians who are previleged to make history, and there has never been a "war party" here. As in 1854 and 1877, the nation has drifted into hotilities by reason of sheer inability to realise the character of its rivals and the true interests at stake in the Far East.

Korea is the pivot on which the politics of those regions turn: for its possession is necessary to the existence of Japan as a civilised Power. That Empire has 45,000,000 citizens, pent up in 163,000 square miles of territory, and their annual increase exceeds half a million. Within a few hour's steaming lies Korea with 80,000 square miles very sparsely peopled, and marked out by nature as a sphere of Japanese influence. It was the bone of contention with China in 1895; and public feeling in Japan was stirred to fever-point when a Russo-Franco-German coalition robbed the victors of their lawful spoils. Another turn of the screw was given in 1897, by the seizure of Port Arthur, the retrocession of which to China had been wrung from the Japanese. In the following year came a sudden change of objective in the Russian advance eastwards. Vladivostok was abandoned as a railway terminus, and a branch was constructed in hot haste linking Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway. Japan saw her position turned and the fruits of untold exertion slipping from her grasp. Her people are capable of great self-control. They bided their time, but prepared for the inevitable contest.

A crisis came when the flood of national feeling overleapt all barriers; and it was precipitated by the Russians themselves. They insisted on negotiations for the settlement of matters in dispute being conducted between the Japanese Foreign Office and Admiral Alexeieff, the newly created Viceroy of Eastern Siberia. To conceive a parallel to this diplomatic blunder we may imagine Count Lamsdorff referred to the Indian Viceroy for a reply to remonstrances addressed to London in an Asiatic misunderstanding between England and Russia. By the Japanese the insult was felt more deeply than would be the case with any European Power. They are a proud and sensitive people, and demand from Europe the recognition of a status gained by untold labour and self-denial.

Had the "pourparlers" been carried on by the normal channels; had Count Lamsdorff been permitted to discuss matters frankly with General Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, a peaceful solution would have been arrived at. The Mikado and his veteran adviser, Marquis Ito, would have been satisfied with the neutralisation of the Yalu river and the recognition of Japan's exclusive interest in Korea. Admiral Alexeieff is an ambitious mullite, who is incapable alike of tact and of determined action. His procrastination became intolerable to the war party in Japan, which was headed by the Ministers of Marine and War, and supported by journals of all shades of opinion. When the history is written of a struggle which may shake the world, its origin will assuredly be ascribed to a disregard of diplomatic usages and of national susceptibility.

It is still too early to forecast its effect on the internal economy of Russia. As was the case after the wars of 1854 and 1877, the return of peace will be followed by a period of unrest culminating in reforms or reaction. Our Henry VIII., who was as great a ruler as he was a despicable man, was the first Sovereign to grasp the necessity of a "buffer" between himself and his people. From his day onward the King of England's acts have been promulgated under the signature of a Secretary of State; and a responsible Cabinet was the necessary outcome of this signal reform. The need of some mechanism of the kind is tenfold more pressing in Russia, where the burden of absolute power is far too great for a single human being. Not only is the autocrat a scapegoat in times of public calamity, but he is beset by intriguers who are often unworthy of his confidence. The creation of a body of responsible Ministers is a measure called for in the interests of Tsar and people alike.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE YALU.

JAPS ATTACK STRONG POSITION.

COMPLETE VICTORY REPORTED.

TOGO AGAIN THREATENING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

A Washington telegram says that reports have reached the State Department that a great battle has been fought on the Yalu resulting in the complete victory of the Japanese.

Reuter wiring from Kaupantse in Manchuria to-day says it is reported that sixteen thousand Japanese crossed the Yalu on Thursday and attacked thirty thousand Russians who were in a strongly fortified position.

It is rumoured this morning that the Japanese have been re-inforced and that the battle continues.

Admiral Alexeieff wires that ten Japanese cruisers and six torpedoers were sighted in Ussuri Bay yesterday morning and that the enemy's ships sighted Port Arthur on Thursday night.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Japanese state that only seventy-three perished in the Kinshin Maru.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Japanese reports show that five officers perished with the soldiers on board the Kinshin Maru. Some committed suicide with their rifles and others the happy despatch.

After the Russian torpedo struck the ship amidships 45 non-Commissioned Officers and men escaped in boats and reached Sinpho after fearful sufferings.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that Japanese began their attack on the Yalu on Tuesday last and that the battle continued until Saturday.

The Japanese established themselves on the right bank of the river on Thursday.

The twelfth division forced a crossing above Wi-ju before dawn on Saturday and the guards and second divisions crossed on Saturday night on two pontoon bridges and turned the Russian left flank.

A general advance was made at dawn on Sunday of all the Japanese batteries on the south bank, the flotilla of gunboats co-operating

The Japanese have the advantage of the positions and numbers.

Sweden and Denmark have issued a Proclamation of neutrality forbidding warships of the belligerents to enter their naval ports or certain waters which are protected by mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL, 30.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 29th April says that Captain Mahan reviewing the war in the "Times" regards Port Arthur and Niuchwang as being of the first importance to Japan whose strategic centre is on the Yalu. The Baltic Fleet menaces Japan in the autumn, but the Japanese will probably be successful, if the operations are discreetly restricted.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, has sent us the following telegram, received from the Japanese Government on Saturday.

As our 9th company of 37th Infantry regiment (peace strength) were returning to Gensan in the transport Kinshin Maru, registered tonnage 2,389, after reconnoitring Yivon and the neighbourhood of Hangwongdo, they were stopped at 11-15 p.m. of the 25th April off Sinpho by three Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats.

The Russia then approached her. The ship's captain, accompanied by the superintending naval officers and two other officers went aboard the Russia where they were apparently detained.

Enemy gave an hour's respite for surrender, but soldiers in strict discipline, obeying officers' orders, refused.

At 1-30 a.m. enemy discharged torpedo, whereupon our soldiers forming themselves into line on deck exchanged fire with enemy, during which many of our officers and men perished.

About 2 a.m. another torpedo was discharged, and hitting the engine room split transport into two.

Some coolies and marchants had previously taken to boats and were subsequently joined by some soldiers after the explosion. Boats then rowed westward, and after indescribable suffering men reached Sinpho on the 27th. There were 45 petty officers and privates, 6 coolies and 3 merchants. Most of crew and coolies appear to have been taken by enemy.

All military, except above-mentioned survivors, believed to have died. Head of company consist of two first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, 73 privates and two interpreters.

Of the surviving soldiers, ten are slightly, and one seriously, wounded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The rules are published in connection with the remuneration of medical officers for attendance on native gentlemen of high position they provide that the local Government may sanction the acceptance of a fee not exceeding two thousand rupees, when circumstances so warrant, but permission to accept higher remuneration must be obtained from the Government of India. No special sanction, however, will be required for the acceptance of fees not exceeding rupees fifty per visit or one thousand rupees in the aggregate for repeated visits in a year.

Captain R. McL. Dalziel I. M. S. is posted to the Jail Department of Bengal.

Mr. H. B. Rao is gazetted Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, and Mr. C. F. Cowie as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces.

We are glad to hear Mr. W. M. Hailey, Colonization Officer, Shahpur, who was down with plague is convalescent.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill reverts to Bombay as Political Secretary for six months, Mr. S. M. Fraser, officiating for him as deputy Secretary, Foreign department at Simla.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE UNREST IN POLAND.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Warsaw and elsewhere in Russian Poland to frustrate the expected Socialist demonstrations on May day.

Numbers of Socialists have been arrested.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Opened by President Roosevelt.

A NATIONAL CEREMONY.

The St. Louis Exhibition was formally opened to-day by President Roosevelt at Washington who touched a button setting all the machinery in motion and unfurling the flags.

An immense throng sang the Star Spangled Banner.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The St. Louis Exhibition is on an immense scale, the grounds being 1,240 acres in extent.

Fifty foreign Governments are represented nineteen of which have erected national pavilions.

The exhibition is the greatest ever held in the world and exceeds the Chicago Fair.

The opening ceremonial in the presence of the civil, military and naval foreign dignitaries was most impressive.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Results of President Loubet's Tour.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

President Loubet reached Marseilles to-day. His visit to Italy has been highly successful both politically and socially.

THE AMERICAN BUDGET.

Large Excess of Expenditure.

A Washington telegram states that the American revenue for the coming year is £140,800,000 sterling and the expenditure £156,300,000.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

London County Defeat Surrey.

In the cricket match between Surrey and the London County Team, the latter won by an innings and fifty one runs.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

Welcome Most Cordial.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The King and Queen continue to be everywhere most loyally welcomed in Ireland.

Their Majesties were present at the Punchestown and Leopardstown races and there was no hitch or discordant note anywhere.

DISCOVERY OF A DIAMOND.

TO WHOM DOES IT BELONG?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

A Bellary correspondent states that a native woman while looking for diamonds near the Village of Vajrakarur known as the village of diamonds found a stone weighing 50 carats. She sold it for Rs. 2,700 to a merchant who disposed of it to another merchant in Hyderabad for Rs. 5,000. Mr. Henry Abraham is claiming the stone as having been found on land the mineral rights of which had been assigned to his late father.

BANK FRAUDS IN MADRAS.

A correspondent telegraphs from Madura that judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. M. Young additional District Magistrate, Madura, in two cases re the Pretoria Victor Bank frauds at Palamcottah. In Chittore Krishna Iyer's case, Palavesam Pillay, Secretary of the Bank was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. In Saminatha Chetty's case, the accused was convicted under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and Palavesam Pillay received a similar sentence, while the six other accused were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A supplemental convocation of the Madras University was held yesterday for the purpose of conferring degrees. Surgeon General W. R. Browne, President of the Faculty of Medicine, who was deputed to preside by H. E. the Chancellor read a telegram announcing that the Hon. Sir S. Subramania Iyer had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University vice the Hon. Sir Arnold White resigned.

Sir Subramania makes the fifth native gentleman to hold High Office under Government.

Mr. P. Sivsawmy Iyer was elected for nomination as an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council in place of Mr. B. Bilderbeck resigned.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR KILLED BY A TIGER.

The death of Mr. R. A. K. Woodhouse, Deputy Collector in charge of the Agency Division, is announced from Rajahmundry. The deceased was out on tour and was badly mauled by a tiger on the 23rd April.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. J. Thomson assumes office as acting Governor this afternoon at a Council meeting at Ootacamund. The Hon. Mr. G. Forbes will be appointed temporary member of Council at the same time.

MANUAL TRAINING IN BENGAL.

A GIFT FROM AMERICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.,

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

Mr. H. Dharmapala at the Anniversary Festival of Buddha last evening announced that he had received the sum of Rs. 10,000 from Mrs. J. R. Foster of America to start a non-sectarian Manual Training School in some village in Bengal, but more money was needed.

THE PIERPOINT MACONACHY CASE.

In the Pierpoint and Maconachy case now being tried at Burdwan, the plaintiff, in his examination in chief yesterday said, he had, in March, 1903, for a period of nineteen days, nursed May Horsley, a girl of 13 who was dangerously ill with enteric, with the consent of and conjointly with her parents. The case is proceeding.

STANDARD JUTE MILLS.

ALLEGED RIOTING OF MILL HANDS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Yesterday before the District Magistrate of Alipore, William Beattie lately an assistant in the Standard Jute Mills, Tittaghur and five native mill hands were brought up for rioting. Beattie was dismissed on the 11th of April and in order to coerce the managers to take him back, he induced some of the mill hands to go on strike, as he is not reinstated they returned to the mill and pelted it with brickbats. The case has been adjourned till the 14th instant, accused being realised on bail,

RAIN IN INDIA.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The rainfall has commenced early in Assam, six inches being reported at Sibsagar last week and Cherrapoonjee having no less than twenty-two inches.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian official year has begun well as regards railways which earned in the first fortnight of the current month five lakhs of rupees more than in the corresponding period of last year.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

MAULED BY A TIGRE.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Lieutenant T. S. Johnson, 67th Punjabis, died at Saugor yesterday from wounds inflicted by a tiger.

DEATH OF AGA AKBARSHAH.

POONA, MAY 1.

News received in Poona last night of the death of Aga Akbarshah in Bombay. The deceased was brother of the first Agakhan and uncle of the present one. Last two years, the deceased was not keeping good health and was suffering from general debility. He was a gentleman of generous disposition and gave away large sums in charity. He was a supporter of races but soon left them off. The deceased has two sons, Furrok Shah and Shah Rukhshah A large number of H.H. the Aga Khan's followers and relations have left Poona for Bombay; all the shops of the Khojas in the Cantonment and city were closed to-day.

POONA AND LORD LAMINGTON.

The Municipality of Poona is going to present an address of welcome to Lord Laming on when he comes to Poona from Mahableshwar in June next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A TALATI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 30.

The trial of the Talati of Nagdhara which commenced at Surat on Tuesday ended in the Magistrate's court to-day, when on the application of Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, counsel for the defence, the Magisirate committed the accused to the Sessions Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant. The second case against the accused on a charge of cheating was next proceeded with, and the further hearing was adjourned to enable the prosecution to produce two witnesses from Marwar.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 8, to April 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt F O N Mell, HMS, B
Capt F O Hirst B
Capt D H Grant B
Mr F G Sly B Cov
Mr L O Clarke B Cov
Mr F C Turner B Cov
Mr E H E Lezgatt B Cov
Mr H V Drake-Brockman B Cov
Mr J H Bernard B Cov
Mr J P Hewett C S I, C I E, B Cov
Mr W Tulbull B Cov
Mr H G Billson B
Mr G A Hopkins B
Mr G P Pritchard B
Mr A T Webster B
Mr W G Wood B
Mr R L Proudlock M
Col W A D O O Malley 21 C
Col J McConaghey IMS
Lt-Col W E Phillips 22 P
Lt-Col T H Haughton IA
Lt-Col T E Rowan RA
Lt-Col A N Carr 3 Skinner's Horse
Lt-Col G A Cookson 14 C
Lt-Col R T Crowther 84 P
Lt-Col G J Roberts IA
Major W R Stratton IA
Major A L Phillips STC
Major A G Medley 19 L
Major G M Evans 8 R
Major R M Betham 108 I
Major C C Anderson 33 P
Major F E Cardew 10 Lrs (H H)
Major F C D Amesbury 10 J

Major J M Burt DAAG Bangalore Dist
Major E G Wright 10 J
Major O B F S Shore D S O 18 L
Major L W Shakespear IA
Major L G Watkins R A
Capt C H Villiers-Stuart 56 I
Capt F Shakespear 4 C
Capt W T C Poole IA
Capt B H B Magrath 76 P
Capt E Martin 25 P
Capt R G Macpherson 41 D
Capt W L R Amesbury STC
Capt C A R Hutchinson 41 D
Capt A W H Lee 2-10 G R
Capt C E de L Solbe 5 S
Capt F N Burton 87 P
Capt E C Creagh 57 I
Capt F Hodgkinson 5 C
Capt A Cochrane I M S
Capt W Cullen S T C
Capt W B Walker R A
Lt L L Wheatley 45 S
Lt J Whitehead 1 inf
Lt A Mackrell Q O Corps of Guides
Lt V E Gwyer I A
Lt C E S Cox 77 I
Lt J D Byrne R A
Lt H K W Bruce 2 G R
Lt B A R Blewitt attached D L I
Lt P R Chamber 10 D C O Lrs
Lt W F F Thompson 57 I
Sec-Lt H S Turnbull 109 I
Sec-Lt W H Ralston 47 S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E H Gadsden M 15 days' furl
Major J G Hojel IMS 8 months furl
Lt-Col G W Mitchell 102 Gdrs 6 mo
Major R H Evart S T C 6 weeks

Major G H Boisragon V C 5 G R 2 mo
Capt J J O'B Sexton 110 1 till July 14 1904
Capt G McPherson IMS 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W B Brown B Cov
Col C H Joubert IMS
Capt E F Hood 7 R
Capt G Rooke 1-10 G R
Capt A E Berry IMS

Capt C F Weinman IM S
Capt L E Fagan IA
Capt F W O Turner 0 C
Lt H Miller 75 I
Engineer E V Tucker Rlm

We hear that death is announced at Bankipur, somewhat unexpected, of Mr. C. J. S. Faulder Commissioner Patna Division.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE TIBET DEBATE.

I HAVE always felt that the out and out opponents of the Tibet Expedition were not of much account politically or numerically and the division of Wednesday shows that I was not mistaken. After the Guru incident his Majesty's Government thought that they could no longer refrain from asking Parliament to sanction the employment of troops beyond the frontier and accordingly when the House of Commons met after the Easter recess the following resolution was tabled by Mr. Brodrick:—"That this House consents to the Revenue of India being applied to defray the expenses of any Military Operations which have or may become necessary beyond the frontiers of his Majesty's Indian Possessions, for the purpose of protecting the Political Mission which has been despatched to the Tibetan Government. The resolution was issued on Wednesday by Mr. Brodrick who received appreciable support from Lord George Hamilton; the ex-Secretary of State, however, earnestly insisting upon the extreme inadvisability of our attempting to annex any Tibetan territory. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as in duty bound, made a speech against the motion, but it was mainly directed against Lord Curzon, who in the eyes of some people is almost as dangerous a pro-consul as Lord Milner. The leader of the Opposition protested against the contemptuous language which he stated the Viceroy had applied to China and Tibet and asked whether the Government agreed with Lord Curzon and we were of opinion that the Russian Government had established relations with Tibet detrimental to our interest. It seemed to be Lord Curzon's wish that a permanent British mission should be established at Lhasa; but this he understood was not in agreement with the views of his Majesty's Government. Which view was to prevail? Sir Henry suggested that words should be added to the motion making it clear that when satisfaction had been obtained for specific infractions of the convention the Mission would be withdrawn from Tibetan territory." Sir Henry Fowler who perhaps might have been left to speak for the Front-Bench treated the subject with the sense of responsibility becoming in a stateman who has been Secretary of State for India, and made some of his "advanced" friends below the gangway squirm by remarking: "This resolution is to authorize military measures to be taken for the protection of Englishmen who are now in Tibet by the orders of their own Government and in the service of their King. This country will not allow them to be deserted. Whatever view may be entertained with regard to the wisdom or unwisdom, the necessity or the futility, of the present political Mission, we are bound to see that those who have gone on that mission are rescued with all the power we can put forward." At the same time he earnestly pleaded for an understanding with Russia *a la* the Anglo-French Agreement which everybody is now talking about and which has for the time being at any rate partially rehabilitated the Balfour Ministry. Mr. Balfour who knows something about Imperial defence made an interesting speech. The Mission was and is of a pacific character. The fact that opposition had unhappily occurred did not alter either the objects with which the Expedition was originally sent or the methods by which his Majesty's Government meant to carry them out, Sir Henry Fowler though he had made a moderate and sensible speech misconceived the situation when he airily advocated an Anglo-Russian Agreement. "I am afraid" said the Prime Minister "the right hon. gentleman greatly underrates the peculiarity of the Central Asian position—the character, I will not say of the ambitions of the Russian Government, but of the ambitions of many of the officers who deal with the interests of Russia in the far outlying portions of her dominions. He also perhaps underrates the relations in which we respectively are to the independent but relatively powerless States which still divide the two great European Powers." Sir Henry Fowler here observed that it would no doubt be a difficult task but it was worth trying. Mr. Balfour proceeded. "If the right hon. gentleman means that it is an object in itself enormously desirable, if it can be obtained, I agree absolutely with him. My ideas are that from the nature of that case it will not be so easily attained by any instrument, by any series of articles drawn up and signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two Powers, as he seems to suppose. At all events there are special difficulties in the way and I frankly admit that I am not one of those who in the year 1904 think that the Central Asian question can be as easily disposed of by reference to "large maps" as it was in the year 1874." Coming more nearly to the question under consideration Mr. Balfour admitted the absurdity of expecting that India will ever be invaded through Tibet although it would be dangerous to allow that State to be under any European influence other than ours. Amid opposition cheers he said:—"Let Tibetans manage their own affairs." He absolutely accepted Russia's disclaimers regarding Tibet and made the following notable declarations:—"Our wish is to live at peace with Tibet, to leave Tibet independent, to have no responsibility with regard to the internal affairs of Tibet, not to keep a Resident at Tibet with the responsibility which inevitably attaches to keeping a Resident. The House may absolutely rely upon it that the last thing which his Majesty's Government desire is to have an addition to our frontier responsibilities stretching from Baluchistan to the Chinese and Burmese frontiers. We do not want to add any further responsibilities to the difficulties which are constantly weighing upon the statesmen who have in their charge the destinies of our Eastern Empire." Seeing the course the discussion had taken the Front Opposition bench did not want a vote to be taken but their embarrassing friends insisted upon a division with the result you know. Not all the rank and file of the Liberal party followed the example of their leaders in walking out of the House, and running my eye over the division list I see amongst the majority such names as those of the master of Elibank, Mr. Alfred Emmott, Mr. Barran, Mr. Sam Evens, K.C., Mr. Munro-Ferguson, Mr. Corrie Grant (a Radical of the Radicals) Mr. William Jones, the prominent Welsh Liberal, Mr. Kearley, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Robert Wallace. I might find other Liberal names if I had time to examine the list more closely. The miserable minority was made up of Irish Nationalists and a handful of irreconcilables like Sir Wilfred Lawson, John Burns and Dr. John G. Shipman. But the appearance of Mr. J. Emmott Barlow in the Opposition lobby is rather surprising. Did he wander into it by mistake?

EGYPT AND INDIA.

When the late Sir John Scott was considering whether he should accept the position of Judicial Adviser to the Khedive and sever his connection with India he did me the honour to ask my opinion on the subject. He was then in England and our conversation took place at the United University Club in Suffolk Street. I advised him to forsake the delights of the Bombay Yacht Club as well as the "dolce far niente" of the Long Vac. at Mahableshwar and to live laborious days in Cairo. He replied that he felt a considerable difficulty in making up his mind for his judicial position in Bombay was one he liked and the social life of the place was very agreeable to him. "Granted" I said "but you must remember that if you remain in India you will soon be forgotten and nobody but your private friends will ever hear of you. If you go to Egypt the papers will constantly be reporting your doings. It is very unfortunate that it should be so but almost the only man in India whose work comes prominently before the public at home is the Viceroy for the time being. A man may be a highly successful administrator in India and govern a district as large as some European Kingdoms or be an engineer and carry out public works of immense extent and yet never be heard of in this country. But in Egypt if a man does good work it is at once made known to his countrymen at home and he gets full credit for it." It always has been so as long as I can remember. Egypt seems almost at our very doors and consequently comes in for a great deal of attention. India appears to be further off than she actually is and to be quite outside the sphere of the average Briton's interest in ordinary times. The fact that the "Times" has for many years been careful to always have a first class correspondent in Egypt is not the only explanation. The "Times" I suppose does not incur needless expense when it can help it; it must pay to have a good representative in Egypt and nobody can ever accuse the leading journal of having neglected India. I have been led to make these remarks by observing that the best part of a page of last Wednesday's issue of the "Times" is devoted to extracts from Lord Cromer's annual report on "The Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan." One need not grudge Egypt the publicity that is thus given to its economic development but it is to be regretted that the administration in India is not equally favoured. This regret is intensified by a remark of Lord Cromer with reference to the amount of capital which might in the near future be profitably expended on public works in Egypt:—"It is clear" he observes "that we have not to deal with an immense territory such as India where an almost unlimited amount of money may eventually be spent on canal and railway developments." And yet what goes on in "the immense territory" of India is, so far as home-staying English people are concerned, of less importance than the doings of a comparatively small corner of the continent of Africa. Certainly we do need as Mr. Chamberlain tells us "to think Imperially;" but even Mr. Chamberlain's imperial thinking does not apparently include that trifling portion of the Empire known as India. If Mr. Chamberlain with his glowing patriotism or rather Imperialism and vivid imagination fails to concern himself with the welfare of India how can we be surprised at the indifference of inferior mortals?

MR. BRODRICK'S BILL.

There was one piece of contemplated legislation not mentioned in the King's speech if I remember correctly. I refer to the little bill as it may truly be described introduced, or to be strictly accurate, "presented" by Mr. Secretary Brodrick the other day and since printed. The whole bill including preamble only consists of nine lines. There are two clauses. No. 1 is as follows:—"In section One of the Indian Councils Act 1874 the words "who shall be called the member of council for public works purposes and in section two of the same Act the words for public works purposes are hereby repealed. Clause 2 reads as follows:—This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act 1904." Why the Public Works member is to be abolished may be known to you in India but is unknown to us at present. Some people who think that the salvation of India depends upon more attention being paid to public works—including of course in that term the industrial development of the country—will await Mr. Brodrick's explanation with interest perhaps not unmixed with anxiety. Hitherto however the gentlemen who have been selected for the position of Public Works Member have not I believe invariably been specially qualified for the duties. In Lord Ripon's time the late Sir Andrew Clarke was Public Works minister and he certainly knew something about "Public Works," but beyond the wellknown fact that all Covenanted Civilians are omniscient there seems no reason why the practice of appointing an ordinary member of the I. C. S. to take charge of Public Works should be continued. In the region of finance an expert is chosen and the Legal Department of the Viceroy's Council is in the hands of a lawyer. Why should not a man with special knowledge have been selected for the now doomed portfolio? And yet we boast of our being above all things a practical people.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER'S "DALHOUSIE."

Sir William Lee-Warner in his "Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie"—the 10th Earl and first and last Marquis has more than fulfilled the expectations entertained by those who were rejoiced to learn some two years ago that he had undertaken the task he has now so promptly and so successfully completed. I must not intrude upon the province of the reviewer of the work in your columns but I may say at once that it is a work that no Indian official whether military or civil can be without. Sir William Lee-Warner is not only a writer of unusual intellectual vigour and literary accomplishment but has a quite exceptional knowledge and grasp of the whole work of the administration of India alike under the Imperial Government and the Native State, and the comprehensive, intimate and clear manner in which he deals with the civil side of Lord Dalhousie's work in India is simply masterly. I would instance for example his treatment of the great Governor-General's famous minute on railways, the introduction of the electric telegraph into India; still more impressive is Sir William Lee-Warner's manner of dealing with the burning political questions of Lord Dalhousie's "regime," such as the abolition of "suttee" in the Native States, his annexation policy, beginning with the conquest of the Punjaub, continued in that of Lower Burma and in the refusal to recognise the adopted heir to the "Gadi" of Satara, and the annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi, and ending in the annexation of Oudh. This was supposed to be the exciting cause of "the Mutiny of 1857". It was undoubtedly one of the predisposing causes but the immediate opportunity for the Mutiny was given by the reckless, one might almost say, treacherous reduction of the British Army in India to reinforce the British Contingent then in the Crimea, a criminal act against which Lord Dalhousie vigorously protested on the eve of his return to Europe. Sir William Lee-Warner's description of the campaigns during this momentous period, 1847-1856, are most graphic. But perhaps one of the most praiseworthy features of the life is the impartiality and delicacy with which he deals with personal scandals, such as the bitter feud Sir Charles Napier persisted in carrying on against Lord Dalhousie, and again the tragedy of the life of his high souled and noble daughter, the Lady Susan Ramsay. Herein comes out, not merely the gentlehood of true scholarship, but the Christian grace which is the light and life of all true gentlehood. Readers of these volumes will be startled by the way in which the domestic affection is dealt with. I should call it a stroke of genius did not the term seem to me a sacrilege as applied to an act evidently inspired by a feeling of devout chivalry. One's only regret in laying aside these volumes is that they do not contain more extracts from Lord Dalhousie's private diary. But Sir William Lee-Warner has felt bound by Dalhousie's express and emphatic direction that only such parts of the diary as referred to the public acts of his life should ever be published. This is a loss to the whole English speaking people of the British Empire. It is well-known that Dalhousie was a profoundly religious man of the simplest hearted and sincerest piety, free from all dogmatism and intolerance, and the diary of this great and strenuous statesman is almost entirely taken up with the outpourings of his soul in the hidden life he lived with his God. It is a remarkable fact, and one sure to bear beneficent fruit, whenever the full evidence of it can be given to the world. For the rest,—Sir William Lee-Warner has raised to himself an enduring monument creditable equally to his great abilities, his brilliant reputation and his high character public and private.

LORD DALHOUSIE AND BOMBAY.

Referring to Dalhousie's visit to Bombay in 1850 Sir W. Lee-Warner writes. — "The diary shows that he was greatly struck with the bountiful scenery of the harbour, the substantial well-built houses, which contrasted so strongly with the crowded hovels of Calcutta and with the smart neat appearance of the Parsis." Here is another extract which will be read with interest in Bombay even by those who may on the whole prefer the present plan of sending out as Governors, men with political or family claims:—"He (Dalhousie) formed strong views as to the advantage of choosing from time to time for the governorships of Bombay and Madras distinguished members of their civil services.

(Concluded on page 6.)

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

A QUIET but fitting reception was given to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, upon his arrival in Bombay on Saturday morning en route to England. The fact that the departure of his Excellency is so generally considered as not to necessitate a final farewell probably toned down popular manifestations somewhat, and the general form the salutation accorded to his Excellency took, was "Bon voyage and a safe return." The special train in which his Excellency travelled to Bombay was due to arrive at Victoria Terminus at nine o'clock. There was not a large crowd either on the platform or in the streets. The station itself was tastefully though not lavishly decorated. The Guard of Honour on the platform was provided by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; and the uniforms of the many officials, who were present and the accoutrements of the military officers, who were in attendance, made an appropriate picture. Lord Curzon's train arrived in the station five minutes before it was expected, just as his Excellency Lord Lamington's carriage drove up to the main entrance of the terminus. To the company present it seemed momentarily that an uncomfortable hitch might occur, but as the Viceroy's aides-de-camp stepped on to the carpeted platform, the gubernatorial party was descried among the vista of faces, and a minute later the two gentlemen were exchanging hearty greetings. Lord Curzon seemed to be enjoying excellent health. His sojourn under the bleaching sun of India has by no means blanched his cheeks, or taken from him any of that vigorous glow which suggests energy and activity even in this enervating climate. Lord Curzon received the salute from the guard-of-honour and inspected it and then commenced the usual round of introductions. In the case of a considerable number of the gentlemen who awaited his salutation, there was no necessity for an introduction; it was a case of renewed acquaintance and Lord Curzon showed no disposition to hurry away from the crowd of friends who surrounded him. He was ready with his characteristic handshake wherever he saw an old acquaintance and apparently would have been willing there and then to have entered into personal reminiscences at any length. Apparently in one instance the much vexed question of decorations cropped up, for his Excellency was heard to remark that he had never yet given a decoration where he did not think the recipient was fully worthy. The "recipient" in this instance was almost dangerously overcome by this flattering testimony to his personal worth and blushed profusely. The Viceroy had other things to talk about before he left the platform and he did not leave until he had bestowed a cheery greeting upon almost the whole of the numerous assembly gathered there. He left the precincts of the station amid the plaudits of the crowd assembled outside, having inspected the guard drawn up opposite the entrance, and he drove off to the Secretariat amid the files of soilders who lined the route for the entire distance. The arrangements made by the Police and military were admirable, and the efforts of Mr. Kent, the Executive Engineer, at the station were associated with entire success. The decorations as already pointed out were not lavish, but they were effective, and all who were present at the railway terminus had an excellent view of his Excellency without uncomfortable crowding. In the streets perfect order was maintained. There was no great display of bunting, along the route and the only inscription that was noticeable was "Bon voyage and a safe return." The reception of his Excellency along the route was cordial and enthusiastic, although the crowd was not large. His Excellency reached the Secretariat, twenty minutes after his arrival in Bombay, the whole of the morning programme having passed off very happily.

The arrangements in connection with the departure were just as simple. There was no attempt at unnecessary ceremonial, but the scene at the Bunder was none the less impressive on that account. The procession from the Secretaariat made a brave show, principally on account of the bodyguard of the Poona Horse, who headed it. At the Bunder itself an impressive picture was witnessed within the Shamiana. The guard of honour of the Cheshires was inspected by his Excellency. Little time was allowed to elapse before his Excellency bade farewell to the assembly. He stayed for some moments in conversation with the consular officials who occupied an enclosure at the head of the pier, and bade farewell to the officials who occupied the opposite side of the aisle. His last "good byes" were reserved for the members of his own staff and there was a sincerity, and bonhomie in his leave taking, that will possibly be remembered for a long time by those who were privileged to participate in it. He was evidently quick in selecting an interesting topic of conversation with Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner of this city, for it was evident that it was with some reluctance that he parted from that gentleman. He addressed to Mr. Gell a few words with reference to the late Moharram disturbances. His Excellency said the disturbances mus have caused a good deal of anxiety, and it was his opinion that the action taken by Mr. Gell was warranted by the circumstances that had transpired His Excellency added that Mr. Gell had acted with courage and tact and that the Government thanked him for what he had done. As he descended the steps to the launch three cheers,—that so characteristically English method of the expression of good fellowships,—were heartily given, and at the same time the guns of the land saluting battery rent the air as they boomed out the royal salute. The course of the launch was watched for some time by his Excellency Lord Lamington and a bevy of officials did not leave the Bunder until the last gun had been heard. His Excellency's final leave taking did not take place on land, however. He was accompanied to the Arabia by a number of Government officials, and members of his own and Lord Lamington's staffs. The Arabia steamed out of the stream with the ebbing tide.

THE STATION CEREMONIAL.

At the reception at the Victoria Terminus a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, was drawn up along the platform under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. McNille, the other officer present being Captain Gundry, Captain Forbes and Lieutenants Croft and Stokes. As the Viceroy alighted from the train, the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter was first introduced by the Governor to the Viceroy and afterwards Brigadier-General Proudfoot and Brigadier-General Greenfield were presented. Lord Curzon then in company of Lieutenant-General Hunter and Generals Proudfoot and Greenfield and their respective staff went round and inspected the guard of honour. Lord Lamington presented Sir James Monteath and the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, members of the Council, to the Governor-General who shook hands with the Viceroy, and Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter next presented the Military Officers to his Excellency. Captain Jones, of H. M. S. Pomone, Senior Naval Officer was then presented to his Excellency and briefly conversed with him. Captain Hewett, Director of the Royal Indian Marine and the officers of that department were subsequently presented. The ceremony was brought to a close by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary, presenting to his Excellency, the civil officials and other gentlemen present.

Amongst those present at the Station were: His Excellency Lord Lamington, G.C.M., G.C.I.E. Governor of Bombay, the Hon. Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., and the Hon. Mr. E.M.H. Fulton, C.S.I. Members of the Governor's Council, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter Commanding the Forces at Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice N.G. Chandavarkar, of the Bombay, High Court. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E. Chief Secretary to Government, Political Judicial, Special and Legislative Departments, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Basil-Scott Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, the Hon Mr. D. Chichgar. Mr. E. Lawrence, Commissioner Northern Division, the most Rev Archbishop Dalhoff, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Captain G H Hewett, R N Director of the

Royal Indian Marine, Captain H Jones of H M S Pomona, Senior Naval Officer, Brigadier-General A W Proudfoot, D S O Commanding the Bombay District, Brigadier-General Greenfield, Deputy largely been followed in many British towns. Coming back to Bombay they found from the census statements of 1901, that there were about 5,67,000 "poor" people in this city for whom decent Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Mr G O W Dunn, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Colonel H D Olivier R E, Agent B B and C I Railway, Mr A Muirhead of the G I P Railway, Colonel H C E Lucas, Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Mr. S Hayashi, Consul for Japan, Mr C H B Forbes, Consul for Siam, Mr W T Fee, Consul for United States of America Mr. J C Branson, Accountant General, Bombay. Mr W L Harvey, O I E, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Mr. James Macdonald, President of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S. Principal Grant Medical College, Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Sarkies, Acting Principal Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. T. Western, Assistant Adjutant-General Bombay District, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. H. Hardy, Commanding Cheshire Regiment, Commander Gordon R. I. M. Assistant Port Officer, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to the Governor, Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M., Medical Officer to the Governor, and Captain Meynell, Aide de Camp, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Chief Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Mr. R. D. Setna Registrar Bombay High Court, Mr. Bowen, Acting Government Solicitor, Mr. J. Sanders-Stater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji, Special Collector, Mr. G. F. Keatings, I C S Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Financial and Separate Departments, Mr P J Corbett, Under Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Mr W C Cameron, Joint Secretary to Government, Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr J W S Dracup and Mr Chunilal Satalvad, Presidency Magistrates, Mr Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court, Mr H C Coorlavalla, Collector of Income Tax, Mr A F Moos, Director of Government Observatory, Mr R J Kent, Executive Engineer Presidency, Mr T C Taraporvala Mr John Zuberbuhler, Vice-Consul for Brazil, Mr M N Gubbay, Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr Chapman Under Secretary to Government, P W D Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, General Traffic Manager, B B and C I Railway, Major, C E Baynes, Deputy Assistant General, Major F T Tobin, Commandant Colaba Depot, Major C G Oldfield, Ordnance Officer, Major L P Chapman, Commanding R E, Bombay, Major A K Leslie, of Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Major H G P Beville, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Major Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major Nelson, Major Bell, Superintending Gun-Carriage Factory, Captain Lord George Murray, A D C to Lieutenant-General Hunter, Captain G L Hables, of the Connaught Rangers, Major Curtis, Station Hospital, Colaba, Captain C Burrard, Commanding 121st Pioneers, Captain G Bailey, Commanding 123rd Rifles, Lieutenant Hutchinson, Orderly Officer, Lieutenants Morlands, Carey, Gardner and Ward of the Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant Daldey, Presidency Paymaster, Lieutenant Wright, Army Service Corps.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart, Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Kt, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Kt, Mr. Nowroji Manockji Wadia, C I E, Mr L Fraser, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas, Mr Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr Tansookhram Mansookhram, Mr Kazi Mahomed Murgey, Kazi of Bombay, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the Rev, Father George, Mr. H. P. Pandya, Mr. Pershotum Soonderji Zala and others.

THE DRIVE TO THE SECRETARIAT.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

The scene at the junction of the roads opposite the Municipal Offices and the Victoria Terminus was a very picturesque one. Masses of the labouring classes, artisans and general work people, going to their usual daily avocations, tarried there to see the Viceregal cortege start from the railway station. Occupying "coigns of vantage" in the Municipal offices, the Gaiety Theatre, over the roof of the main entrance to the Victoria Terminus, in the open space round about Dr. Thomas Blaney's marble statue, were to be observed hundreds of spectators on foot, while some persons of a more adventurous spirit were seen perched upon the branches of trees opposite the Municipal offices on the eastern verge of the Cruickshank Road. Standing under the big light-post at the junction of the roads near the Gaiety Theatre, one could see on all sides a vast mass of humanity eager to greet the "Burra Lord Saheb of Calcutta." The impulsive Parsee and the hardy Pathan mixed promiscuously with the mild Bania, the burly Bhattia, and the gentle Borah, occasionally indulging in good-natured banter, and patiently awaiting the approach of the Viceregal cortege. The inhabitants would no doubt have turned out in much larger numbers in the cool hours of the afternoon, but even in spite of the rising sun on a hot day, the multitudes, who were eagerly awaiting the approach of Lord Curzon's carriage, were immense. From the Victoria Terminus to the Secretariat, many thousands of spectators lined the sides of the roads, six and seven deep, and salaamed the Viceroy as the cortege moved slowly on its way to the Secretariat.

Under the porch of the railway station was a State carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, for the Viceroy and the Governor, having in its rear other State carriages for the members of their staff. In the first carriage rode His Excellency Lord Curzon, His Excellency Lord Lamington, Colonel Baring, and Captain Meynell. In the second carriage were seated Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Major Baker-Carr, and Major Yarr. Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Captain Crauford, and Major Adam, were accommodated in a third carriage. The Bombay Light Horse, under Captain Cuffe, and the 33rd Bombay Cavalry, under Colonel Johnson, were drawn up opposite the western entrance of the railway station to serve as an escort to the Viceregal cortege. At 9-8 a.m. the playing of the National Anthem inside the station and a salute of thirty-one guns fired from the land battery announced to the crowds outside that the Viceroy had arrived. There was a visible stir among the multitudes, who were held in check by police officers under the personal Superintendence of Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, and his Deputy Mr. Lambert, who were on duty on their horses. A few minutes later that is at 9-15 a.m. the Band outside the station struck up the National Anthem, and the Viceregal cortege was ready to start on its way to the Secretariat.

The whole of the Hornby Road and the Esplanade Road and the Fuller Road and the Mayo Road were, on either side, lined by troops of the garrison and Volunteers, having behind them wellpacked throngs of sight-seers, last, by an escort of the Bombay Light Horse under Captain Cuffe and mounted sowars under Inspector Dixon, and the 33rd Bombay Cavalry, the cortege moved on by the side of the Gaiety Theatre, towards the pile of buildings occupied by the New High School, the English Hotel, the Dwarkadas Dharamsey Buildings, Messrs. King, King and Co's buildings, the Navsari Buildings, the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, etc, which afforded immense facilities to sightseers who salamed the Viceroy as the cortege drove up. From many a window and balcony Parsee, Bhattia, Bania, and Mahomedan and Brahmin ladies looked complacently upon the interesting scene. Dense throngs of women and children had assembled in the roads and along the foot-paths. His Excellency the Viceroy frequently bowed his acknowledgements for the demonstrations of welcome which greeted him on all sides, and which afforded distinct evidence of the people's affectionate regard and good will for the King-Emperor's chief representative in this country. To many of the sight-seers the light of Lord Curzon's countenance was not unfamiliar. This was his Excellency's fourth visit to the city of Bombay. The first occasion of welcome to him by the inhabitants was on the 30th December 1898, when his Excellency, accompanied by Lady Curzon, arrived by the steamship Arabia—by a singular coincidence the same boat by which his Excellency left on Saturday and landed in Bombay ere proceeding to Calcutta to take charge of the office of Viceroy. The second visit was on the 8th November 1899, when Lord Curzon, after having finished his tour through Kathiawar, arrived by special train from Wadhwan and alighted at the Churney Road railway station, where he was accorded fitting welcome by the Bombay citizens. The third visit was on the 7th November 1900, when his Excellency was accompanied by Lady Curzon and when the enthusiasm of the welcome was, if anything, all the heartier for her Ladyship's presence. The heartiness of Saturday's welcome was unmistakable as the cortege moved on along Hornby Road, opposite the Municipal Fire Brigade station, Raja Deen Dyal had decorated his establishment in token of his loyalty. A white scroll spanned the road with the incription—"God speed, Bon voyage and safe return." Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's buildings, the premises occupied by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the Yokahama Specie Bank, the Oriental Buildings, Messrs. D. Macropolo, Mr. J. P. Watson's premises, the offices of the "Bombay Gazette," of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, etc., made a good display of flags and bannerets. The Flora Fountain, facing Church Gate Street was surrounded by hundreds of sight-seers, who salaamed the Viceroy as the cortege approached the fine block of buildings, occupied at one end by Messrs. Treacher and Co., and at the other by the National Bank of India including the premises of the Bombay Club, which were tastefully decorated. On the opposite side of the road, the premises of the Messageries Maritimes Company, Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co., Messrs. Neuberg and Co., the French Bank, Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, etc., had been similarly decorated in honour of the occasion, and afforded facilities to many hundreds of sight-seers, who were enthusiastic in their welcome to the Viceroy. Leaving the University Gardens the cortege debouched into Fuller Road by the side of the Esplanade Hotel, where was to be observed another scene of unusual brilliance, in which members of the well-to-do classes, European and native ladies and gentlemen, had a conspicuous share. From the Fuller Road the cortege took a sharp turn into the Mayo Road, and soon reached the Secretariat where a guard of honour of the 121st Pioneers with Band and King's colours, paraded to receive the Viceroy.

FROM THE SECRETARIAT TO APOLLO BUNDER.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party rested and had breakfast at the Secretariat, where the 121st Pioneers furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file, with Band and King's colours. Exactly at 1 p. m, the Viceroy accompanied by Lord Lamington left the Secretariat for the Apollo Bunder. The troops in garrison lined the Mayo and Apollo Bunder roads with the 121st Pioneers at the Secretariat, and ending with the Royal Garrison Artillery at the Apollo Bunder. The 33rd Bombay Cavalry furnished the escort during the drive to Apollo Bunder. Despite the heat of the midday sun, large numbers of townsmen greeted the Viceroy as he appeared at the junction of the roads near the Wellington Fountain. The approaches to the Bunder and the circular space round the Fountain presented a brilliant spectacle. As the Viceroy's cortege moved on in the direction of the Bunder, His Excellency was heartily cheered by the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled on the premises of Messrs. Bull and Co., the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, Green's Mansions and the neighbouring buildings, some of which were prettily decorated in honour of the occasion. Lord Curzon soon received the greetings of those assembled in the shamiana at the Bunder.

THE DEPARTURE.

The arrangements for the embarkation of his Excellency were made by Captain Hewett, Director of the Royal Indian Marine in consultation with Captain Jones, Senior Naval Officer. The route for the launch conveying the Viceroy from the Bunder to the mail steamer Arabia was marked off by buoys, and was kept clear of native craft until the launch reached the vessel. The arrangements in connection with the send-off of his Excellency were carried out under the supervision of Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer, Presidency. A large shamiana was erected at the extreme end of the Bunder, for the accommodation of those who had been invited to attend in order to bid good bye to the Governor General. The structure was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, while the Union Jack floated over the central arch. The entrance was surmounted by the Royal coat-of-arms, over which waved the the Royal Standard. To the left of the main entrance was exhibited the Curzon coat-of-arms "Recte et Suaviter." The passage through the structure, and it was carpeted with crimson cloth. On either side of the passage enclosures were railed off for the accommodation of officials and gentlemen. The first compartment to the left of the pierhead was reserved for high officers of Government and heads of departments.

The consular representatives of the foreign Governments were accommodated on the right, while two blocks were reserved for general public. The poles supporting the roof on either side of the aisle were draped in maroon velvet bound with coloured lace. Along this passage were fixed ornament shields bearing devices representing the Star of India. About an hour before the time fixed for the departure, officials and gentlemen began to drive to the Bunder and notwithstanding the heat, the shamiana was well filled. The fact that the attendance was not larger was of course due to the absence of many ladies and gentlemen from Bombay. The Viceroy arrived punctually at 1 o'clock in a state carriage, with his Excellency Lord Lamington. He was received at the entrance at the shamiana by the Hon. Sir James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter and Brigadier-General Proudfoot. He was received by the Guard-of-honour provided by the 18th Cheshires, Captain Ash with the Royal Salute. He inspected the Guard-of-honour and afterwards proceeded to say farewell to the individual members of the assembled gathering. This leave-taking occupied only few moments. Having arrived at the pier head, where the representatives of foreign Governments had assembled, he said good-bye to the members of his own and the Governor's staff and stepped down into the Royal Indian Marine Launch Bee, which conveyed him aboard the Arabia. He was accompained by a deputation consisting of Mr. S. W. Edgerly, Chief Secretary to Government, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard, Owen, Military Secretary to the Governor an A. D. C, to the Governor, and also some of the members of his own staff. Three cheers were called for and heartily given as the launch steamed away from the pier and the company who had gathered at the pier head, including Lord Lamington, watched the little vessel as it pursued its course along the water way marked out for it, while the guns of the land saluting battery boomed out the Royal Salute. The Arabia left Bombay harbour about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and with it goes the good wishes of the citizens and members of the official life of this city.

In addition to the names mentioned in connection with the morning reception at the station, following should be added as having attended at the Bunder:—Commander Warden, Port Officer; Commander Hill of H. M. S. Perseus; Commander Bough, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Commander Rowsell, of the R. I. M.; Mr. Mahomed Emin Beg, Turkish Consul-General; Mon. Nekraschoff, Counsul for Russia; Signior G. Bettori, Acting Consul for Italy; Mon, L, P. Vossion, Consul for France; Mr. Otto Schiller, Consul for Chili; Mr. J R Johnston, Consul for Denmark, Dr. Rozario Vice-Consul for Portugal Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy, Vice-Consul for Persia, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, Lieutenant Vale, Staff Officer, R I M Dockyard. Lieutenant Goad, R I M, Lieutenant Mann of the 106th Cavalry, Mr John Begg, consulting Archetect to Government, Mr. L N Banaji, Prothonotary, Bombay High Court, Mr. G Lund, Mr Moolji B Barbhaya, Major Savage, of B V R, Mr Framroz R Joshi, Mr D B Binning, Mr E Weiss etc.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The military as well as the volunteer centres in the town were astir early in the morning when the troops prepared themselves to march from their respective quarters to take up the places disposed to them. Under the orders of Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot all the arrangements in connection with the military were excellently carried out by Col. Callwell, Lt.-Col. Hardy, Captain Burrard, Captain Baily, Major Savage, and Lieut. Howsin. The Guards of Honour posted at the Station and the Secretariat consisted respectively of a hundred rank-and-file with band and colours of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps under the command of Lieut. Col. McNeill, and of the 121st Pioneers under Subehdar Sicunderkhan. The Guard of Honour of the 121st Pioneers received his Excellency at the Secretriat and remained there till after the departure thence to the Apollo Bunder to embarked on the s. s. Arabia. The Cheshire Regiment had detailed a Guard of Honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and colours under Captain Ash at the Apollo Bunder. The Bombay Light Horse furnished a strong escort in the morning under the command of Lieut. Heugh S. Symons and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry furnished the body-guards, both in the morning and afternoon. The troops in the garrison, both European and native, about 900 strong and the Volunteers belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the B. V. R. numbering about 200 lined the route through which the state carriage passed from the Victoria Terminus to the Secretariat in the morning, and from the Secretariat to the Apollo Bunder in the afternoon. The 121st Pioneers were about 360 strong and were under the command of Captain Burrard. The lines formed by them along the route on both sides of the road were continued by the 104th and the 123rd Rifles numbering about forty under Jamadar Ramoram. Then followed the volunteers belonging to the B. V. R. about eighty in number under Major Savage, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway about 120 strong under Lt. Howsin. A strong force of the Cheshires numbering 300 under the command of Col. Hardy and about 160 of the men belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, under Major Stanford completed the whole lines of troops on both sides of the road. A party of signallers belonging to the 121st Pioneers under a Havildar and a Naik were posted between the Victoria Terminus and the Saluting battery to signal the arrival of his Excellency at the Station. The bands played the National Anthem, and Saluting Battery fired salutes of 31 guns when the Viceroy of India stepped out from the Railway Saloon and again when he entered the Steam Launch Bee.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the directions of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Grennan disposed a strong force of mounted and other police about the city, and carried out all the police arrangements in connection with his Excellency's arrival and departure from Bombay. Superintendent Grennan was immediately responsible for the preservation of order. Superintendent Stanford, who very ably assisted Mr. Grennan was responsible for the arrangements at the Victoria Terminus, while Superintendent Barnett maintained excellent order at the Bunder. At the Secretariat everything was under the supervision of Inspectors Sullivan and Cauty; and Superintendent Lee Smith made all the arrangements between the Bunder and the s. s. Arabia, preventing the crowding of boats in the stream and keeping the waterway clear. In the morning Inspector Dixon at the head of four Sowars preceded the State carriages riding twenty paces in advance of the escort all along the route. Inspectors Jones and Turner were posted at the Station to preserve order, while Inspector Hamilton was in charge of the S. W. entrance to the Station. About twenty Sowars were detailed at different points between the Victoria Terminus and the Secretariat and native policemen lined the route on both sides of the road. In the afternoon Inspector Fuller was at the head of a party of Sowar-riding in advance of the Cavalry. Inspector Himilton was stationed at the head of the Apollo Pier, while the district round the Wellington Fountain was in charge of Inspector Stenson. The care of the Mandap at the Bunder was entrusted to Superintendent MacDermott. As in the morning so in the afternoon native policemen lined the route from the Secretariat to the Bunder and Sowars were detailed at short intervals. All the traffic in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Terminus as well as the Apollo Bunder was diverted respectively about an hour before the arrival and about and hour before the departure of his Excellency. The police authorities are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

THE VICEREGAL PROCLAMATION IN BOMBAY.

PARADE OF GARRISON TROOPS.

The troops in Garrison at Bombay, Baroda, Deolali and Bhuj, will parade at 7 a. m. to-day to hear red the proclamation of the assumption by his Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Ampthill, G.C.I.E., of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The reading of the proclamation will be announced by a salute of 31 guns at stations where Artillery is quartered. The troops in Garrison will parade as strong as possible on the General Parade Ground at 6-50 a.m. Troops will be drawn up in line with 12 paces interval between units, facing East in the following order from right to left:—Royal Garrison artillery, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, 121st Pioneers, Volunteer Corps attending will be drawn up in line, 15 paces in rear of the 1st battalion, the Cheshire Regiment. Adjutants and Markers to be on the ground at 6-30 a.m. A Salute of 31 Guns will be fired from the Saluting battery at the conclusion of the reading of the proclamation.—Dress Review order, summer clothing, Colours will be carried uncased. Bands will be massed in rear of the centre of the line. The recruits of the 121st Pioneers and 123rd Rifles will keep the ground.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD AMPTHILL ASSUMES OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 30.

All heads of departments assembled in full dress in the Council room of Viceregal Lodge at Simla to-day to witness the assumption of office by Lord Ampthill.

The telegraph wires had been linked through from Simla to Bombay and connected by telephone with Viceregal Lodge and at 4-15 p.m. a message came through announcing that Lord Curzon's ship had sailed.

Lord Ampthill then entered the Council Chamber attended by Lord Kitchener and all the members council and took his seat at the head of the Council table the members occupying seats around and the heads of departments being grouped about the walls.

Lord Ampthill then announced that intimation had been received of Lord Curzon,s embarkation and that the office of Governor-General had in consequence devolved upon him. In taking his seat he called upon the Home Secretary to read the proclamation of his assumption of office.

Mr. Risley then read the proclamation which set forth the circumstances under which Lord Ampthill assumed office and quoted the statute empowering him to do so, Lord Ampthill and the members of Council having meanwhile risen and remaining standing while the reading was in progress. When the reading of the proclamation was finished all resumed their seats and Lord Ampthill announced that the Council would reassemble as usual next Friday and that it was in the meantime adjourned. His Excellency then left the Council Chamber and the the assembly broke up the Viceregal salute being meanwhile fired outside.

The proclamation will be read under a salute of 31 guns in every military station throughout India on Monday morning.

The following is the full text of the proclamation:—

Whereas by the 79th section of the Government of India Act 1883, it is provided that the departure from India, with intent to return to Europe, of any Governor-General of India shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office and whereas the Right Honourable Baron Curzon of Kedleston P. C. G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., has this day departed from India with intent to return to Europe and a vacancy has thus happened in the office of Governor-General of India and whereas it is provided by the 50th section of the Indian Council's Act 1861 that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-General of India when no provisional successor shall be in India to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay who shall have been first appointed to the office of Governor by his Majesty shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-General of India until a successor shall arrive or until some person in India shall be duly appointed thereto; and whereas there is not in India any provisional successor to supply the vacancy in the office of Governor-General of India and whereas his Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur Oliver Villiers Barron Ampthill G. C. I. E. the Govenor of the Presidency of Fort St. George was appointed to the office of Governor by his Majesty, within the meaning of the section last referred to, it is hereby proclaimed that his Excellency the said Right Honourable Baron Ampthill G. C. I. E. has this day assumed the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India and has taken his seat in his Excellency's council by order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETEER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He felt that it was unfair to those services that men should be regularly sent out from England, frequently without any special qualification to administer the Governments of the minor presidencies when the Company could select from the ranks of its own servants, past or present, much abler Governors. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Thomas Munro, and James Thomason were in his opinion the type of administrators required and in his letters to the Chairman of the Court of Directors he frequently referred to the mistake made by the Company in passing over their picked men and depriving them of the highest offices in Madras and Bombay." "A propos of civil servants as Governors the recent appointment of a Colonial Office clerk in the person of Sir John Anderson to be ruler of the Straits Settlements will make clever young men from the Universities more eager than ever to go to Downing Street rather than to join the India Office, and may perhaps diminish the attraction of the Indian Service. A young friend of mine a few years ago passed the Civil Service examination with exceptional distinction. He did not want to go to India (the prospect of his being Governor of Bombay or Madras might possibly have attracted him !) and he had the choice of a room either in the India Office or the Colonial Office. He was strongly advised to give the India Office a wide berth although his taste for Oriental languages naturally drew him to the former. "If you go to the India Office" he was told, "you may" if you are lucky, rise to the position of a departmental assistant secretaryship and find you have as chief a retired Indian whom you may have out-distanced in the Civil Service Examination. If you go to the Colonial Office you may not only get to the top of the tree in your own department, but perhaps be entrusted with exalted duties in one of the Colonies." This reasoning determined him to choose the Colonial Office, and I do not think he has since seen any reason for regretting the step he took.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"To ask the President of the Board of Trade, whether the Board is aware of the recent discovery of smuggling from the Persian Gulf, through our Custom House at Karachi, of ball cartridge ammunition, marked Birmingham Arms Factory; and have efforts been made to trace here, from the place of origin, the channels through which this illicit traffic reached British India, also its subsequent destination." The above is the text of a question that is to be addressed to Mr. Gerald Balfour next Tuesday by Mr. Swift MacNeill. Notice the words "marked Birmingham Arms Factory."

The Tilak case has formed the subject of one or more questions in Parliament. Mr. Brodrick does not recognise that Mr. Tilak has any claim to receive compensation.

The news that the eminent Russian painter Verestchagin was amongst those who perished in the Petropavlovsk disaster will be received with sincere regret by many in India whose friendship be formed when he visited India some years ago. He was one of the most fascinating men I ever met and I shall never forget a day I spent with him when he was living at Maisons Lafitte near Paris.

ALLEGED MURDERS.

An adjourned inquest was held in the Kamatipura morgue by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay relative to the death of Banubi, who lived with Sherali Fidaali in Sankli Street. The inquest has been reported. The evidence of Rehman Abdul Karim, Banu's son, by a former husband and of Gajabi, a neighbour, showed that on Monday night Banu's cries of "killed, killed" were heard, but when inquiries were made by the neighbours, Sherali without opening the door, said they had no business to disturb them at night—Banu was asleep. When Rehman returned home in the morning from work, he was informed of what had transpired, Rehman called in the police, who opened the door, saw Banu lying on the ground weltering in blood, A knife was at her side and Sherali was seated near her. Four days before Sherali had quarrelled with Banu because she had insisted on going to her native country. Sherali refused her the permission, and when she threatened a separation, he said he would smash her head, and cut her throat. The jury having returned a verdict of murder against Sherali, the Coroner committed him to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

Another inquiry was conducted by Mr. Byrne, in Clark Road, relative to the death of Jani, a Hindu woman, aged 25, whose head was found smashed with a hammer. The evidence showed she was the wife of Dagdu Kashiram Jadav who worked both as a carpenter and blacksmith. She being intimate with Sukhia Narole, a seller of parched grain, roused the anger of her husband, who then and after, frequently forbade her from going to the man's house. She did not mind his warnings and treated his repeated outbursts of choler with derision and contempt. The couple led an unhappy life since the last two months. Dagdu asked his mother Bhima on Friday, to go to his own room and get him some money out of his box. Bhima came out of her hut, took the key which her son had offered to her, and unlocking the door, went inside. On seeing Jani lying in a pool of blood she came out, and asked Dagdu the meaning of all this. He did not answer, but taking the money from her he left. He came back and went to the police, who found him under the influence of ganja. To the police he gave information that his wife had been murdered. On going to Dagdu's hut the police found Jani dead, and a hammer lying by her side. Apparently there was a heavy injury to the skull, which was battered and driven in with a blow, but the injury was covered by the hair. Before the Coroner, Dagdu gave the name of his wife's assailant as Sukhia and said his remonstrances to her to refrain from visiting the man were quite unavailing. She treated them with contempt, and expressed her determination to do as she pleased, and tauntingly inquired, what could he do to her? He remained quiet. He believed Sukhia had murdered her, but he did not actually see Sukhia commit the offence. For two months past, he and Sukhia were not friendly. The hammer belonged to him, and he pointed it out to the police.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMBIA.

The following passengers sailed yesterday at 9-30 a. m. per Messageries Maritimes company's steamer Dumbia from Victoria Dock No. 10 shed the Colombo and Australia, etc.:—

COLOMBO.

Mr. G. F. Pearson	Mr Briand
Mr. Khaim	Mr Albert
Mr P C Godfree	Mr Paul
Mrs Fachiri	Mr Jean
Mr Fachiri	Mr Joseph

SHANGHAI.

Mrs M A Joseph	Mr E M Joseph
Miss A M Joseph	Mr B F Balsara

HONGKONG.

Mr M Nissim	Mr Karanjia C C !
Mr D M Bharucha	Mr Pettigara D J

YOKOHAMA.

Mr S Yasuda	Mr J Kats

KOBE.

Mr J M Nanporia

MELBOUNE.

Mr W Walff	Mr W Southall

FREMANTLE.

Mr J Marmion	Mr A Henry

SYDNEY.

Mrs Daly	Mr Mrs and Miss Bahont and infant
Mr Herdman	
Mrs W D Small & infant	

NOUMEA.

Dr Noblet	Mr and Mrs Constant and 5 infants
Miss Billard	
Mrs Maisson and infts	Mr Nemmet
Mr and Mrs Le Touje	Miss Isabelle Dabar.
Mrs Roulinshi and inft	

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 15.

HOME.

An Anglo-French Agreement, signed in London on the 8th, consists of a convention concerning Newfoundland and West Africa; a declaration dealing with Egypt and Morocco: and a declaration annexe relating to Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. The Agreement is the subject of favourable comment in Russia as well as in France.

Drama.—"The Sword of the King," a "romantic costume play," by Mr. Ronald Macdonald, has been produced at Wyndham's and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" at the Court Theatre.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. F. A. Gregory has accepted the Bishopric of Mauritius.—The General Synod of the Church of Ireland began its sittings on the 12th. The representative body of Church is appealing for increased funds.—The Lord Mayor attended the City Temple service in semi-state on the 8th.

Education.—The Mosely Commissioners have issued a series of reports on education in the United States.

Imports last month were 3·7 more in value than the imports for March, 1903, but exports show a decrease of 3·4 per cent.

Law.—The Courts resumed on the 12th. A Somerset vicar has recovered £250 damages from the Daily Mail" for libel.—Mr. G. Wreford, formerly Senior Official Receiver, has been declared bankrupt.

Licensing.—The Archbishop of Canterbury says it is right to emphasize the principle that magistrates should retain their discretion in licensing, but a Bill which is not yet published should not be condemned.

London Count Council.—A special meeting was held on Tuesday to consider the recommendation of the Finance Committee for the immdiate issue of £5,000,000 Consolidaded 3 per Cent. Stock. The committee recommended that the stock should be issued at a fixed price £90. After some discussion, during which amendments in favour of issuing by tender and of fixing £93 as the price of issue were rejected the recommendations of the committee were approved.

Lord Cromer's annual reports on the finances, administration and condition of Egypt and the Soudan have been issued.

Lord Plunket, Governor-elect of New Zealand, was entertained at dinner on Tuesday at the Trocadero by the Colonial Club.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to arrive in London last night.

Music.—Professor Kruse's musical fesvtival began at the Queen's-hall on Saturday with Dr. Elgar's Dream of Gerontius.

Naval and Military.—The general annual report on the British Army has been issued.—Major-General Sir Francis Howard, Inspector-General of Recruiting has been selected to command the North-Western Military District.—Major.-Gen. W. H. Mackinnon has been appointed Director of Auxiliary Forces on the Army Headquarters Staff.—H. M. S. Immortalite has been in collision with the Temeraire.—Several obsolete war-vessels were sold at auction on the 12th.

Parliament.—The House of Commons re-assembled on the 12th and proceeded to discuss the Navy Estimates.—On the 13th Mr. Brodrick moved a resolution authorizing payment out of Indian revenues of the expenses of military operations for the protection of the political Mission to Tibet. After speeches from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord G. Hamilton Sir H. Fowler, and others, Mr Balfour brought the debate to a close and the resolution was carried by 270 to 61.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a deputation on 12th said he did not see any reason for the repeal of the coal tax.

The Funeral of Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar took place on the 7th in Chichester Catnedral. The Prince of Wales was present.

The Speed of Motor-cars.—An inquiry was held last week by an inspector of the Local Government Board at Dover respecting an application of the corporation to limit the speed of motor-vehicles in the borough to ten miles an hour. Objection was made by the Automobile Club and other bodies, who held the proposed speed limit to be unreasonable.

Will.—The late Mr. J. E. Cook directed that his Cobham property should be sold and the proceeds up to £30,000 finally used in providing habitation for poor widows and single women.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales land revenue for nine months amounts to £1,223,471, as compared with £211,248 in the corresponding period of last year.

Burma.—Sir Hugh Barnes has suggested to the Government of India the construction of a Southern Shan States railway.

Canada.—The Duke of Sutherland is said to have been offered the Governor-Generalship.—The Conservatives threaten that when they are returned to power they will cancel the contract made for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Cape Colony.—After an all-night sitting of the House the Additional Representation Bill passed into Committee, where the Bond members have resumed violent opposition to it.

India.—Lord Kitchener has issued an important order on the general preparedness of the Army.—The Tibet Mission moved to Chalu on April 5, reached Kalapangko next day, and was two miles north of Khangma on April 9. A party of mounted infantry found the village of Samondu held by 200 Tibetans, who invited the approach of our men, and then, at 120 yards, fired a badly-aimed volley at them. The Tibetans retired from a strong walled position at Khangma to a still stronger one at Red Idol Gorge; but their guns were silenced and the 32nd Pioneers forced a passage. The enemy's loss was 200 killed, ours only a few men slightly wounded. The Mission arrived at Gyangtse on the 11th. The commandant and a general from Gyangtse visited the Mission camp, and professed their willingness to surrender. A Chinese delegate reports that the Amban will come to Gyangtse as soon as he can arrange with the Dalai Lama, and that four Tibetan delegates of unknown position are on their way.—The Lhasa lamas say they intend to fight only to protect Lhasa itself.—A Moscow correspondent learns that several "presents" of old weapons and ammunition have been sent from Russia into Tibet in recent years.

Lagos.—The trouble with the natives is at an end.

Malta has been visited this week by the German Emperor.

New Zealand.—The annual congress of trade council delegates has urged the Government to establish ironworks and shipbuilding yards, and to nationalize the marine coastal and intercolonial services.

Nigeria.—The British force operating againts the Okopoto natives is meeting with determined resistance. In a recent fight the British lost four killed and 48 wounded. Captain O'Riordan's head has been recovered.

Rodrigues Island has been visited by a destructive cyclone.

Straits Settlement.—Mr. Ireland, in an article on this colony, discusses the question of tropical labour

Transvaal.—The proposed form of contract for Chinese indentured labourers has received general approval in China.

Trinidad.—The Colonial Secretary has expressed his pleasure that the additional evidence elicited by the inquiry has afforded no ground for a general condemnation of the police.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Disastrous Explosion has occurred in the battle-ship Missouri.

Niagara Falls.—Our New York Correspondent says that the State Legislature has practically given a private corporation the privilege of draining the Niagara Falls dry.

The Pension Order.—The House of Representatives on Saturday rejected by only three votes a Regulation ordering an investigation of President Roosevelt's recent pension order.

The Presidential Election.—Of the delegates chosen for the Republican National Convention a great majority are instructed for Mr. Roosevelt, including those from New York State. On the Democratic side, Justice Parker's strength still increases.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary and Italy.—A meeting of the Austro-Hungarian and the Italian Foreign Ministers at Abbazia has caused an improvement in Italo-Austrian relations.

Denmark.—The 86th birthday of King Christian was celebrated on April 8.

France.—The Naval Inquiry Commission is very impartially constituted.

Germany.—The Governor of German South West Africa on Saturday successfully attacked the main body of the Hereros.

Nicaragua.—British warships have proceeded to Nicaragua to demand the release of ships engaged in the turtle fishery, which were seized by the Nicaraguans, and to claim compensation.

Russia.—The number of political prisoners exiled to Siberia without any trial has increased enormously in the last few years.—Some relaxation of the anti-Jewish Law in the matter of residence has been made.

Spain.—An Anarchist attempted to kill the Premier at Barcelona on Tuesday, but only inflicted a slight wound.

Turkey.—The Turco-Bulgaria agreement was signed on Friday It omits all allusion to reforms in the vilayet of Adrianople.

Obituary.—Queen Isabella of Spain; Sir Thomas Salt; Sir Philip Smyly; Colonel R de la Cour Corbett; Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Burnaby; the Rev. W. Ayerst; Inspector General Haran; the Hon. W. B. Vail, of Canada; Mr. Julian Sturgis; Maharaja D. C. Law; the Swiss Minister in Berlin.—"Times"

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 12.

MEMORANDUM.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W K Mitford, C M G. retired, lately commanding Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own Hussars) Imperial Yeomanry, as aid-de-camp to his Majesty. The King has also been graciously pleased to confer upon Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W K Mitford, C M G, retired, lately commanding Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own Hussars) Imperial Yeomanry, the rank of colonel in the Imperial Yeomanry Force.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—P R Punnett, for service with the Indian Army; C J A'Court, for service with the Indian Army; J A D Bell, for service with the Indian Army; F J A Mackworth, for service under the Colonial Office: I D'E Roberts, for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt E W Davies retires from the Service receiving a gratuity. Capt C J K Pollard is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept. Superumerary Capt W F T Corrie to be captain, vice P Suther. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—Lieuts C A G Money, N C Taylor Second Lieuts W G W Durham, Hugh K Bethell, Capt P Sutheer to be instructor in gunnery, vice Capt H T Hart, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of fine years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on half-pay:—H D Love, J W Sill. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—F F Weedon, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H D Love; J M Burn, in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet-Col J W Sill.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Brevet Major H T Crispin, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, in succession to Major S C Ferguson, an adjutant of Volunteers. Capt S C Birch is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Alexandra, Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—The Christian names of Second Lieut Charles James Hookham Gardner are as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 27, 1901

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt E T Humphreys to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major A J Allardyce, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Capt H M Farmar to be adjutant, vice Capt A C Adair, promoted. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F C Tanner, vice R H Moody, appointed an adjutant of Militia; M Magniac, vice F C Tanner appointed adjutant.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut W G Tarbet, DSO, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshir Regt), to be captain, to complete establishment.

The Royal Sussex Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A C Parker, vice G Gem, seconded; H S Ashworth, vice A C Parker, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Lieut C R P Winser, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, to complete establishment, with precedence next below L P Anderson.

Princess Charlotte of Wales s (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Second Lieut. G. H. Sawyer to be lieutenant vice D A Mcdonnell, resigned.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A Lowry-Corry, vice W H Annesley, promoted; C W Case-Morris, vice A Lowry-Corry, seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt J P Grant retires on retired pay, to serve in Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct 26, 1900.

Brincess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut R F C Medlicott resigns his commission.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut F G G Cuningham is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The West India Regt—The under mentionnd second lieutenant to be lieutenant B S A F Greville, vice C Irwin, resigned; B F Garratt, vice B S A F Greville, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

STAFF.

Major Gen Sir E G Barrow, K C B, Indian Army, to be a first class district commander in India, vice Lieut-Gen Sir C C Egerton, K C B, D S O, Indian Army, Col (temp Brig-Gen) A R Martin, C B Indian Army, to be a second class district commander in India, vice Majer-Gen G H More-Molyneux, C B, D S O, retaining the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed. The date of appointment of Major-Gen. Sir E. L, Elliot, K. C. B. D S.O, India army, to command a first class district in India is November 17, 1903 and not a stated in the "Gazette" of February 12 1901. Major C. R. Buckle, D.S.O, Royal Garrision Art, to be assistant military secretary and aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Sir H, E. Wood, V. C, G. C, B., G. C, M. G. commanding Second Army Corps, Major W, Adye, on promotion to lieutnant-colonel, half-pay is retained in his appointment as deputy-assistant adjutant-general, headquarters; Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. T. Batchelor, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be a recruiting staff officer, second class vice Qrmr. and Honorary Major D, Strachan, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), whose tenury of that appointment has expired.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt J H Massie, D S O R A to be an instructor vice capt A M Tyler, R A who has vacated that appointment.

MILITARY PRISONS.

Major R A Henderson, from a governor, to be inspector.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major C H Macdonald, 95th Berar Inf., is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel while serving as a regimental commandant.

HALF-PAY.

Major W Adye, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Headquarters, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen F W, Lord Grenfell, G C B G C M G, to be a general in the Army, in succession to General N Stevenson, placed on retired pay: Major-Gen Sir C C Egerton, K C B, D S O, Indian Army, to be a lieutenant-general in the Army: Qrmr and Honorary Capt W A Webb, the East Lancashire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of major.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt G A Lang M B having resigned his commission in the Volunteers, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Admiralty, 11th April, 1904.

Clerk Henry Arthur Brown has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th March, 1904.

Admiraltry, 12th April, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1811—Fleet Surgeon Hamilton Meikle has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 6th April, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Midshipman Fredrick John Rodon to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th April, 1904.

Admiralty, 13th April, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903, Paymaster-in-Chief Charles Walker has this day been placed on the Retired List at the own request.

Miss Florence Ellen Seymour has been appointed Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing-Service. Dated 5th April, 1904. The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Joseph Henry Jarvis, Dated 3rd March, 1901, Walter William Roach. Dated 10th March, 1904.

Admiralty, 14th April, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz:—Francis Bernard Shea-Lawlor and John Arthur Smith. Dated 13th April, 1904.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermention Gentlemen have been appointed Offices, viz:—Arthur James Henderson to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th April, 1904. William Beenson to be Surgeon. Dated 13th April, 1904.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 15th April."

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Lionel E B Dykes, vice T F Bushe, C M G, appointed to the Army Ordinance Department. Dated 25th Janurry, 1904

Henry W Iles Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General Burma District Dated 28th January 1904

Henery F Vanderzee India Ordnance Department. Dated 28th January, 1904.

Brevet Major Thomas R C Hudson, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, South Eastern District. Dated 28th January, 1904.

James R Stansfeld, Chief Inspector, Ordnance College. Dated 28th January, 1904.

Thomas E Marshall, vice W C Savile, D S O, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1904.

Brevet Major Harry B Strange, Army Ordnance Department Dated 31st January, 1904

Charles R Hodgins, Army Ordnance Department. Dated 31st January, 1904.

Cecil B Simonds, vice F B R Toms, promoted. Dated 31st January, 1904.

Charles W Clark, vice M B G Jackson, promoted. Dated 15th February, 1904.

Arthur M Tyler, vice J D Anderson, retired. Dated 16th March, 1904.

Captain John K Kendall retires on retired pay. Dated 16th April, 1904.

Captain John F Reid resigns his Commission Dated 16th April, 1904.

Captain Archibald F E Stiffe is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, India. Dated 24th November, 1903.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, April 12. Mr. Brodrick presented a Bill to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1874.

THE THIBET MISSION.

In answer to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Brodrick said he had ordered papers to be prepared with reference to Thibet; but no despatch of any importance had been sent to Lord Curzon since the publication of the ample volume of papers already issued, and which included the despatch of Nov. 6, which authorised the advance.

Sir W. Lawson: Are we at war with Thibet or are we not?

The Speaker Order: order.

In answer to Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Brodrick said that the terms of the resolution he would move were as follows:- "That this House consents to the revenues of India being applied to defray the expenses of any military operations which may become necessary beyond the frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possesions for the purpose of protecting the political mission which has been despatched to the Thibetan Government."

THE PLAGUE.

On Wednesday, April 13.—Sir Walter Foster asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the number of deaths from plague in India and the Bombay and Bengal districts respectively for the four weeks ending March 26.

Mr. Brodrick: Except as regards the Bombay presidency the returns of plague deaths in India received up to yesterday do not go beyond the week ended March 19. The totals for the three weeks ended on that date are 13,187 for Bengal, 24,390 for the Bombay Presidency, and 102,932 for the whole of India, including the above. The number of plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency alone during the month of March was 35,416.

THE THIBET MISSION.

MR. BRODRICK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Brodrick, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said:—I rise to move, "That this House consents to the revenue of India being applied to defray the expenses of any military operations which may become necessary beyond the frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions for the purpose of protecting the political mission which has been despatched to the Thibetan Government. In some quarters the question has been addressed to the Government. Why when this mission in Thibet, accompanied by an armed force, was first despatched from India the Government did not come to Parliament in pursuance of the statute in order to ask for the authorisation of the mission? We carefully investigated that subject, and under legal advice we found that no such authorisation was necessary for the despatch of the mission. It is obvious that that would commend itself to laymen as well as lawyers, for everyone knows who is aware of the circumstances that in the case of regions like Thibet on the confines of our Indian possessions it is difficult to conduct negotiations for the demarcation of boundaries, and that the necessary missions are invariably accompanied by armed forces. Protection could not otherwise be afforded. (Hear, hear.) There is a precedent for such action, even in the case now under review—that is to say we are sending a mission in order to meet the delegate of the suzerain Power, whose journey in our opinion has been unduly prolonged, and who has been accompanied throughout by an armed escort, which was necessary to secure his safety in the country. If there was no legal necessity for the Government asking up to this time for such support by Parliament there was every political reason, from the point of view of imperial politics, why such a demand should not be made. To ask for authority to carry on military operations in a country in which we had no desire to carry on military operations—(Mr. MacNeill: Oh, oh")—in support of a mission which was above all things a peaceful mission—(Mr. MacNeill: 'Oh oh")—designed solely to secure peaceful intercourse between Thibet and those State for whose realations we are responsible on the borders of Thibet—a mission which was to take no hostile action, and which did take no hostile action unless attacked, a mission which was proceeding solely for the purpose of negotiations—to ask for sanction to carry on military operations in such a case would be to change the whole character of the mission and to excite those very fears which we were most anxious to allay. The right hon gentle man proceeded to narrate the course of recent events to show that the whole situation had now been changed and quoted from the Blue Book to show the causes which had led to the despatch of the mission. The documents showed, he said, that all the regulations agreed on were flagrantly violated by the Thibetans. He continued:—I should like to call as a witness Sir Henry Cotton, who has written with great knowledge on this subject, but who has opposed the policy of the Viceroy of India. In June 1894 he was the signatory of a very important despatch, in which he pointed out that, though Free Trade as between Thibet and India had been guaranteed by the convention, Thibet had levied a 10 per cent." ad valorem" tax—(Opposition laughter and cheers)—and had drawn a cordon, preventing any merchants passing through Phari. Sir Henry Cotton pointed out that this was inconsistent with the terms of the Convention. Trade facilities are extremely important, but as a matter of sentiment the next point on which Thibet violated the treaty is still more important. The right of entering the Chumbi Valley had been enjoyed by the inhabitants of Sikkim for hundreds of years, That right was arrested by the Thibetan Government no one being allowed to enter the Chumbi Valley from Sikkim. That action Sir Henry Cotton characterised as a very serious matter, and no wonder, because to the people of Sikkim the effect of coming under the protection of Great Britain had been that they were deprived of trade associations with their neighbours which they had enjoyed for hundreds of years. I see that Sir Henry Cotton finds fault with the Viceroy for ignoring the Chinese Government and going straight to the Dalai Lama, but in this very despatch of June 1894 he calls attention to the weakness of the Chinese Government. With all respect to a distinguished public servant, we must realise that, so long as he himself was on the spot he was, perhaps, of all others, the man who was most engaged in calling the attention of the Government of India to the serious nature of the position which had been reached. (Ministerial cheers.) Very nearly 10 years have passed since then, and I do not think it can be urged that during those 10 years the Government of India and the Government of this country have shown anything but a desire for patient consideration for the inhabitants of Thibet (Hear, hear.) During all this time the treaty has been rendered nugatory by the Thibetans. The present Viceroy has made attempt after attempt to bring home to the Dalai Lama the serious nature of the complains we had to make. But while the Thibetan Government were showing themselves more unreasonable than ever with regard to their neighbours, a so-called religious mission was sent by the Dalai Lama to St. Petersburg a mission to which the Thibetans attached considerable political significance The whole subject was discussed by Count Lamsdorff and Lord Lansdowne. The representations first made by the Russian Government as to their interest in Thibet were subsequently placed in a different light and assurances were received from the Russian Government with regard to their action which were regarded as satisfactory. We put clearly before the Russian Government the limitations we designed for the action of the Indian Government. This question of the influence of the Russian Government at Lhassa is not one in which we are moved by any jealously of a foreign Government, or any desire to establish anything at the expense of a foreign Government, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Lhassa is 300 miles from the Indian frontier while the nearest portion of the Russian frontier is 1,000 miles away, and the intervening country is the most inhospitable which could be found. It is an historical fact that, since the British dominion existed in India, Tibet has had relations only with three Powers—with the Chinese Government with Nepaul, and with the Indian Government—and his Majesty's Government could not acquiesce in any change which would result in changing the political status quo in Thibet. (Ministerial cheers.) If any Power were to seek to establish a predominant interest in Thibet, if any power were to send a mission to Lhassa which enabled them to give advice to the Thibetan Government or to control in any way its action; still more if any Power were to establish a protectorate at Lhassa—any one of these three evantualities is one to which his Majesty's Government could not look without concern. (Ministerial cheers.) Any one of them would accentuate in a high degree those border difficulties which it is the object of every adminstrator to free himself from as far as possible. Any one of them would cause considerable unrest in Nepaul and Bhootan and Sikkim. I cannot imagine any thing less desirable than that any portion of the Chinese Empire which abuts on British territory should be exposed to negatiations through a more or less inanimate third party, such as have occupied the diplomatic mind of Europe in some other portions of the Chinese Empire during the last few years. Therefore a point arrived last year when my predecessor intimated to the Viceroy that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government it was now desirable that a mission should proceed with the

HOPE OF CARRYING OUT NEGOTIATIONS.

The Chinese Government agreed to Khamba Jong as a meeting place. His Majesty's Government think they have a right to complain of the ridiculous position in which our delegates were put. The Chinese Amban started in December 1902, but did not reach Lhassa till Dec. 11 of this year (Laughter.) We have reason to suppose that but for the advance of our mission the Chinese representative would still have been pursuing the same course. As for the representatives of the Dalai Lama they arrived at Khamba Jong and presented their credentials, but declared that they had not come to negotiate, and they would not take any message to the Dalai Lama. Further proceedings were therefore indefinitely postponed. (Laughter.) The Government adverse to any advance, found, however, that the position was getting worse. The Thibetan people showed themselves friendly, but the Thibetan Government used force to prevent supplies reaching our representatives and to hinder their intercourse with the people. Two British subjects were imprisoned by the Thibetan authorities, and a request for their release was refused. It was absolutely necessary that further steps should be taken if any answer at all to our numerous representations was to be obtained. (Hear, hear.) On Nov. 6, 1903, while my noble friend (Lord G. Hamilton) was still Secretary for India, the advance of the British mission to Gyangtse was authorised, the objects, however, being stricly limited. Those objects were to obtain by negotiation satisfaction for the past and a modus vivendi for the future. (Hear, hear.) I do not think I can describe the state of things better than was done by the Government of India in the despatch written last November—namely, that it was necessary to impress the Thibetan Government with a sense of our earnestness for negotiations and our power to carry them through. (Hear, hear.) We have no quarrel whatever with the Tibetans. We have no desire to occupy their country. We have no wish to establish a permanent mission in Thibet. But if we are to preserve the respect of the people of Nepaul and Sikkim, to maintain our own frontier, and avoid the recurrence of continual disputes a settlement must be arrived at. (Cheers.) That only is the object of our undertaking, I have seen it stated that his Majesty's Government has been hurried by the acquisitiveness of the Viceroy.—("Hear, hear" from the Opposition)—but the records are all in his favour. During Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty—from 1884 to 1889—there were five considerable Indian expeditions, requiring 43,500 troops. During his successor's term of office there were seven expeditions, which involved the employment of 36,200 men. While Lord Elgin was Viceroy there were nine expeditions and 87,000 soldiers of the Indian Army were engaged. Under Lord Curzon there were no expeditions in his first and second years, two in the third year, and one in 1902, the whole of the troops engaged on behalf of India being only a little over 9,000 men. (Hear, hear.) I believe that is due to the present Viceroy's policy of concentration instead of dispersal of troops and tribal conciliation instead of exasperation. ("Hear, hear," and ironical Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Macneill, rising amid shouts of "Order" asked whether the House was not debarred from discussing the policy of the Viceroy on this occasion.

The Deputy Speaker: It is perfectly open to the hon. member to criticise the policy of the Viceroy. (Laughter, directed at Mr. MacNeill.)

Mr. Brodrick: While almost every Indian department has been overhauled during Lord Curzon's term of office, while he has shown an invincible desire for justice, he has also displayed a stronger regard for peace than might have been expected from a man as deeply imbued as he is with the imperial instinct. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") It is not that we desire to diverge in any way from the policy of conciliation which we had pursued in the past, but because that policy has failed to secure the objects in view, because China as the suzerain Power has been unable to obtain for us that consideration and that exchange of views that we desire and because the Thibetans have mistaken patience for weakness and conciliation for want of power that we ask the House to assent to this motion. Without wishing to say anything calculated to cause ill-feeling on the part of Russia with regard to these operations, the Blue Book teems with admissions, not of what the Russian Government proposed to do, but of what the Thibetans were under the impression that they would obtain in the way of support from the Russian Government against the legitimate demands of his Majesty's Government and other neighbours. In laying it down that if any power is to be predominant in Thibet it must be the British Power it is absolutely necessary that that should be made known to the Thibetans themselves. (Hear, hear.) We may congratulate ourselves that despite the episode of March 31 our mission has now reached Gyangtse at which place being on one of the great trade routes and also the sight of a great Lamassarie, it is unlikely that the delegates who have been accredited to us will be allowed to treat us as they did at Khambajong. That being so I trust the time may be not far distant when a satisfactory arrangement will be entered on. His Majesty's Government adheres to the policy laid down in its despatches. We ask for no more than a fair adjustment of the questions of difference, and we ask for some machinery which will enable us to address representations to the authorities of Tibet. By so doing we shall, with the support of this House, have taken a step by timely means to secure for many years to come peaceful conditions on the north-east frontier of India. (Cheers.)

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

who was received with Opposition cheers, said: The Secretary of State for India was happily able to make one announcement which will be received with satisfaction—namely, that this mysterious mission has reached, without further shedding of blood or opposition, the point to which his Majesty's Government has authorised it to go. But the right hon. gentleman has failed altogether to tell us that which we require to know before we can assent to this motion. What is the definite policy of the Government? If that policy is exactly expressed in the despatches it is in many particulars in distinct conflict with the policy suggested by Lord Curzon. Therefore we are entitled to know which is to be master—the Imperial Government or the Viceroy of India (Opposition cheers.) Lord Curzon is often led away by his rhetorical power—a failure which we have observed in other quarters—(Opposition cheers)—and he sometimes uses phrases which may have an evil effect on the relations of this country with some of our neighbours. It is not discreet or wise to use contemptuous language as that employed by Lord Curzon towards these two Powers, one great and one small, with whom we are endeavouring to put ourselves on good relations and above all, I do not think that such language, coupled with the action of the Government in this matter has been at all likely to strengthen our position in another quarter of the world were the integrity of China and the good will of China are after all of some value to this country. (Opposition cheers.) Then there is the case of the two British subjects said to have been tortured and killed and I would ask what has become of them. I understand the right hon. gentleman said they are still in prison, and if that is so, the worst that has been said of them is not true. The right hon gentleman leaves these matters to turn to Russia, and he says that Russia, to put it plainly, has been coquetting with Thibet. Lord Curzon says our interest are seriously imperilled by the breakdown of our treaty arrangements by the obstructive inertia of the Thibetans themselves, and still more by the arrangements freshly concluded with another Great Power to our detriment. I think we are entitled to ask if the Government share that opinion. It is put forward here in a sort of crescendo scale of grievances, which are supposed to be behind the Indian Government in this matter. Do the Government accept that? I can hardly think so, because I find Lord Lansdowne in November last expressing some astonishment and almost indignation at the Russian Government being excited by what we do in Thibet that country being so near India and so far away from Russia Is that the opinion of the Government? What we want to know is—What is the policy of the Government at the present moment?—because the reply of the Government on Nov. 6, 1903, to Lord Curzon leaves me in some doubt as to what is intended to be conveyed in regard to their policy. The policy of his Majesty's Government is apparently in diametric opposition to the policy of the Viceroy. The Imperial Government say we are to go as far as Gyangtse, and no further and that we are to have no Resident in Lhassa. Lord Curzon on the other hand, wishes to review our entire relations "commercial and otherwise," with Thibet. "Otherwise" is a word of wide import, and I think we are left in a position of doubt as to which is the stronger of the two forces—the Imperial Government or Lord Curzon. I think that in all the circumstances, as we all desire to see this mission safely withdrawn from the position in which it has been placed with as little delay and difficulty as possible, I would suggest the insertion in the resolution of some such amending words as these: "That this House assents to the charges for the armed escort accompanying the political mission in Thibet being defrayed from the revenues of the Government of India subject to the undertaking given by his Majesty's Government in their despatch of Nov. 6, 1902," or, more explicitly, subject to the undertaking given by his Majesty's Government that as soon as satisfaction has been obtained for specific infractions of the convention the expedition will thereupon withdraw from Thibetan territory. (Opposition cheers.) We have no wish to do anything which would either endanger the mission or the escort, or on the other hand diminish the dignity and authority of the Imperial Government and the Indian Government. We at least—I am speaking for myself—disapprove of the whole expedition—(Opposition cheers)—so far as I can judge of it. But it having been sent and having advanced to the point it has now reached it would be desirable to withdraw it in the least difficult and the most effective way. Therefore I hope that some such words as I have suggested will be accepted by the Government in the course of the debate. They would secure the safety of the mission safeguard our empire against any damage and at the same time be a guarantee to the Government of Russia and China who are necessarily interested in this matter that the undertakings of the British Government were seriously given and were meant to be fully discharged. (Opposition cheers).

LORD G. HAMILTON

thought the leader of the Opposition had failed to realise the nature of the difficulties with which Lord Curzon and the Indian Government had had to deal. Because Thibet was a weak and important Power, that surely was no reason why she should be allowed to snap her fingers at solemn conventions into which she had deliberately entered. If this were allowed, other nations more powerful than Thibet might be encouraged to follow her example. The gravity of the situation lay in the fact that for 10 years at least Thibet had wilfully and deliberately either ignored or repudiated her responsibilities to the Government of India which were entered into on her behalf by China as the suzerain Power. (Hear hear.) What was now wanted was not merely satisfaction for the past misdeeds of Thibet but a guarantee that any new arrangement which might be entered into would be adhered to. (Ministerial cheers.) The Indian Government in the face of extreme provocation had behaved with great moderation. So long as he was at the India Office he thought the Indian Government, if it had erred at all, had done so on the side of patience and forbearance. Then as to Russia: either the Russian Government or some persons representing them had been at work in Thibet. He believed there was room in Asia alike for Great Britain and Russia, but if there was one spot in Asia which was absolutely outside the sphere of Russia's influence, it was Thibet. (Ministerial cheers.) He was strongly opposed to any movement which would result in the annexation of any portion of Thibet or in making us responsible in any way for its administration. (Opposition cheers.) He believed that those were the views of the Prime Minister, and that the leader of the Opposition could obtain such an assurance better from the right hon. gentleman than by means of a resolution. In his opinion, we had quite as much territory in Asia as we required, and there was no reason why we should seek for more. (Opposition cheers.) He hoped that the Prime Minister would give them a satisfactory assurance on the question and that the resolution would be carried unanimously, for that would be the best way to prevent a repetition of a collision between our troops and the Thibetans. (Hear hear).

After further discussion, Sir H. Fowler pointed out as a singular fact that the India Office had not replied to a long series of communications sent by the Indian Government within the last few months. It seemed probable that in spite of the eloquent and just defence of the Viceroy by the Secretary of State there were two currents of opinion—one at Whitehall and the other in Calcutta. No one more than he (Sir H. Fowler) would render cordial tribute to the great services of Lord Curzon to India, but, like all great men, he was liable to the temptation to magnify his power. Anything, however, which weakened the authority of the House over our proconsuls would be wrong. (Hear, hear.) As to the policy of the Government in relation to Thibet, Mr. Brodrick's statement was not satisfactory. It was desirable that the Prime Minister should lay down that policy without qualification. Much had been said about our relations with Russia, and he (Sir H. Fowler) was entirely in accord with Lord G. Hamilton on that subject. Asia was large enough for both Great Britain and Russia, each of which could do a great work there if their object was peace and the well-being of the people they came in contact with. (Hear, hear.) Probably there was not any Englishman who was not delighted with the treaty between this country and France. (Cheers.) Was such an arrangement with Russia impossible? Of course, there were difficulties in the way, but had there not been difficulties between Great Britain and France? (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that Russia had any aggressive designs on India, but he did believe that some settlement of Russian and British relations in Asia might be come to. (Hear, hear,) Neither was there reason to fear aggression from Russia in respect of Thibet. With regard to the motion, the members of our mission in that country were servants of the King, and we were bound to protect them—(cheers)—whatever the view taken of the policy of the mission. If it was made quite clear that there was no intention to annex any portion of Thibet, or to assume a protectorate over the country, or establish a permanent British mission there, the House would have taken all the precautionary steps required, besides which all possibility of friction with Russia or China would be avoided. (Hear, hear.)

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

Mr. Balfour: The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down has dealt with the subject with the caution and moderation we should have expected from him, owing partly to his native character and partly to the high office he has filled in connection with the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) He evidently does not sympathise with the views put forward by some hon. members who spoke before him. If they will disconnect themselves for a moment from the legitimate desire to attack the Government they will feel that no course other than the one we have taken was open to us. There is apparently a disposition to minimise each of the events that led to the mission, but that kind of political arithmetic is rotten. (Hear, hear) It is suggested that we were indefinitely to allow the Thibetan Government to violate the solemn treaties it had entered into with us. There is no chance that the Thibetan Government unassisted will imperil our rule in India; but is it therefore to be assumed that nothing which that Government could do should call forth on our side anything stronger than correspondence? You cannot conduct the relations of States in that way. If the Indian Government allows itself to be openly flouted the respect which such native States as Sikkim and Nepaul have rightly entertained for that Government will suffer decay. (Hear hear). We shall be regarded as a people obviously incapable of maintaining our limited rights, and the native States will turn to those they think able to uphold what they have promised to safeguard. We could not allow the dealings with Thibet to remain as it was, and how was it to be remedied? Will anybody assert that we have rushed hastily into action? Is 14 years of fruitless negotiation so small a thing that we are to be considered rash invaders, men who have lost their heads? (Hear hear.) My hon. friend behind me asked what the English would think if the French sent an armed diplomatic mission into British territory. He knew well when he used that metaphor, that it had not the first element of a good metaphor, illustrating any question with which we are concerned. (Hear, hear). Unless our mission was sent into Thibetan territory no communications with the Government were possible. Thibetan methods erected an absolutely impenetrable wall between the Thibetan Government and the Indian Government. Relations which consisted of the Thibetans occupying our boarders, invading our pastures, removing our boundary posts, and so on could not be allowed to continue. (Hear, hear.) A mission had to be sent into Thibetan country, and it had to be accompanied by an armed force sufficient to secure that the deplomatic objects in view could be accomplished in safety by the mission. It is quite true that the possibility of opposition was contemplated by the Indian Government, and the fact that opposition has unhappily occurred, though it requires the House to pass this resolution, does not alter either the objects with which the mission was originally sent or the methods by which we mean to carry them out. The question of the relative position of Russia and England in Asia is a very large and complicated question. (Hear, hear.) Sir Henry Fowler seems to think that it would be a matter of comparative ease for the two countries to come to some arrangement which would for ever prevent seriously disputes or collisions between them in Asia, some such arrangement, for instance, as we have just come to with France, and which I hope and firmly believe will prevent collisions between those two countries in the regions dealt with in the great instrument which has just been signed by the Foreign Ministers of France and England. (Cheers.) I am afraid that the right hon. gentleman greatly underrates the ambitions—I will not say of the Russian Government, but of many of the officers who have to deal with the interests of Russia in far outlying portions of her vast dominions.

Sir H. Fowler: I admit that it would be a difficult task but it would be worth trying.

Mr. Balfour: If the right hon. gentleman means that it is an object in itself eminently desirable of attainment. I agree with him entirely. My idea is that from the nature of the case it would not be easily attained by means of articles drawn up and signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. I frankly admit that I am not one of those who in the year 1904 think that the Central Asian Question could be as easily disposed of by a reference to large maps as in 1874. But Central Asia is outside the much narrower issue with which we have to deal this afternoon; that is to say, whether we shall or shall not unanimously pass a resolution which must be passed if our mission to Thibet is to have the desired effect. We are all agreed that the mission must be effective, but what the leader of the Opposition fears is that there may be a difference of opinion as to the ulterior objects of his Majesty's Government. I can assure him that he need not have any such fear. The telegram of Nov. 6, 1903, which indicates in precise terms the object which we have in view, was most carefully considered in the Cabinet before it was sent, and it represented not merely the departmental policy of the Secretary of State in Council, but the carefully thought-out views of his Majesty's Government. It still represents those views in April 1904. (Hear hear.) No change whatever has occured, and I do not think that any change is likely to occur, though it would be folly for me to do more than state what are the desires and wishes of the Government in the face of facts as we know them. One speaker seemed to think that we should be drawn on from one stage to another till nothing short of permanent annexation could take place. (Opposition cheers) I should consider that one of the greatest misfortunes that could possibly happen both to the Indian Government and to this country, and I am glad to say that I do not contemplate any such unhappy occurrence. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend the late Secretary of State for India (Lord G. Hamilton) has declared that the responsibilities entailed by our possesions in Asia are surely great enough already. That is an absolute fact. But if by any unhappy accident Thibet were to become the centre of intrigue and interference on the part of another Power our difficulties and responsibilities would not be diminished but would be greatly increased, by leaving Thibet alone. I am glad to think that there is no reason to contemplate such a contingency. Any Power which had the strength to invade India could find a much easier way of doing so than through those snow-clad valleys. But the unlikelihood of a foreign army penetrating our northern boundaries does not alter the fact that it would be a serious danger to India and to our northern frontiers should Thibet fall under any other influence than our own. I desire nothing better than to let the Tibetans manage their own affairs and keep themselves to themselves—(hear, hear)—but if measures to exclude foreign influence are to be used against us, but are not to be used against others, then very different problem presents itself. Russia has declared not merely that she does not mean to occupy Thibet in a military sense of which I am not seriously afraid, but that it is outside her sphere of influence to have a resident there with all the power and authority which such opposition carries. I accept absolutely these statements and that being so I am not able to imagine contingencies which would compel his Majesty's Government to abandon the policy which is so clearly expressed in the despatch of Nov. 6. Our wish is to live at peace with Thibet, to leave Thibet independent, to have no responsibility as regards her internal affairs, and to have no Resident there with the responsibilities attaching to that office. These are the views which his Majesty's Government has constantly held throughout the whole period in which this controversy has been acute. Our action does not cast the smallest reflection on the steps taken by the Indian Government in order to ensure that our treaty arrangements with Thibet are not made the laughing stock of the Oriental world. That we cannot tolerate. I trust that without further bloodshed this mission will result in putting the relations between India and her northern neighbours on a permanently satisfactory basis, and while proving to the native tribes that they cannot go on treating us as they have recently treated us, I do not believe that it will add one grain to the already heavy responsibilities stretching from Beloochistan to the Chinese and Burmese frontiers, which weigh on the statesmen who have in their charge the destinies of our Eastern Empire. (Ministerial cheers.) Among these statesmen there is no name which will, I think, shine out in history with greater lustre than that of the present Viceroy of India, and if there have been—I will not say attacks—at all events criticisms passed on him I am confident that this House may rely without a moment's misgiving in his loyally and ably carrying out the policy which this House and his Majesty's Government are agreed is the proper policy to pursue in this long-standing and difficult question. (Ministerial cheers.)

The House then divided, and there voted:—

For the resolution	270
Against	61
Government majority	209

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

On Thursday, April 14. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, when the issue of his orders on the report of the Indian Police Commission may be expected.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not yet received the opinion of the Government of India, which has been in communication with the various local governments and administrations on the subject of this report. Until I do so, it is impossible for me to say when the issue of orders upon it may be expected.

EXPORTS FROM INDIA OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Mr. Hunter Craig asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the ports from which wheat and flour have been exported from India for the year 1902-1903, and to which countries and ports have they been shipped, together with the respective quantities of wheat and flour.

Mr. Brodrick: The exports of wheat and wheat flour from Indian ports during the year 1902-1903 were as follows:—

	Wheat. Cwt.	Wheat Flour. Cwt.
Calcutta	1,052,978	68,859
Bombay	390,748	553,024
Kurrachee	8,848,234	96,188
Madras	81	3
Burma	109	3

It is impossible to state to what ports these exports went, but the quantities exported to various countries are returned as follows:—

Wheat.	1,000's of cwts.	Wheat Flour.	1,000's of cwts.
United Kingdom	6,683	British East Africa	88
Belgium	878	Egypt	7
France	23	Mauritius	112.5
Egypt	2,346	Portuguese East Africa	8.5
Aden	17.5	Aden	150
Arabia	170	Arabia	136
Hong Kong	19	Ceylon	114
Persia	93	Straits Settlements	5.5
Turkey in Asia	18.5	Persia	82.5
Australia	25	Other Countries	14
Other Countries	19		

The exports to Egypt include large quantities consigned to Port Said to await orders as to ultimate destination.

THE TILAK CASE.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what expenditure was incurred by the Government of Bombay in the prosecution of Mr. Tilak; and having regard to the fact that the action resulted in a complete acquittal, will he state on whose advice the prosecution was undertaken.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the strictures pronounced by the Chief Justice of Bombay on the criminal proceedings taken under the sanction of Government against Mr. Tilak for forgery and perjury; whether he is aware that this prosecution, which ended in an acquittal by the High Court, lasted over one and a-half years, at a cost to the Government of about a half lac of rupees; whether he will state who are the persons responsible for the prosecution, and what notice is being taken of their conduct; and what compensation will be paid to Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Secretary Brodrick.—My attention has been drawn to the judgment of the Chief Justice of Bombay, as reported in the news-papers, over-ruling the judgment of the court below, which had been adverse to Mr. Tilak. I have no official information on the subject but I understand that the proceedings were instituted not by Government, but by the direction of a district judge, who considered that Mr. Tilak had given false evidence in a case that was tried before him. This direction he had power to give under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and the fact that the Court of Final Appeal took a different view of Mr. Tilak's conduct does not appear "prima facie" to be a ground for compensation.

THE THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

Sir W. Lawson: I beg to ask the Seretary for India whether any information has been received at the India Office coroborating a statement in to-day's "Times" that 200 additional Thibetans have been killed in further military operations.

Earl Percy who answered the question, said: My right Hon. friend asks me to say that he has received no information in addition to that already published and that a telegraphic inquiry has been addressed to the Viceroy of India asking him to report whether the statement in the "Times" is accurate.

THE PLAGUE IN HONG-KONG.

In reply to Sir W. Foster, Mr. Lyttelton said:—According to the weekly telegraphic reports from Hong-Kong on the subject, which are regularly communicated to the Press as soon as received, there have been 11 cases of plague and 11 deaths at Hong-Kong this year up to April 9. I have received no detailed report as to the occurrence of plague during the current year, but I have given instructions that a report of the acting medical officer of health on the epidemic of plague during the first seven months of last year, which has just been received, should be sent to the hon. member.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was deferred till Monday, April 18.

THERE has been a great outcry of late, especially in the Native papers of Lower Bengal, against the increasing quantity of more or less purified waste material which is passed into the Hooghly by the mills upon its banks. Large numbers of septic tanks have been built for the mills, and the sewage and waste material is supposed to be properly purified in these tanks before the passage of the effluent into the river. But though the septic tank system is the latest word of science in regard to sewage purification, it needs to be worked with great care, and according to the Bengal Government success has not yet been fully attained and the complaints are at any rate to some extent well founded. The Government has accordingly appointed a small Committee to investigate the working of all existing septic tank installations in Bengal, and the means which should be adopted to render the system efficient and free from objection. The reference has been made sufficiently wide to cover the whole subject of sewege purification by the septic tank system, the idea being that if the tanks can be made to perform all that is claimed for them will be adopted by all the larger Municipalities in the Province. At present in Bengal there seem to be defects in their working, and it will be the business of the Committee to find out what these are and how they can be remedied. It is well-known that in England and America the tanks have been introduced with remarkable success.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MAKAROFF'S TRAGIC END.

JAPANESE CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK THE RUSSIAN FLAGSHIP.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

DESTROYER SUNK IN THE FIGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE Russian and Japanese accounts of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk, which caused the death of Admiral Makaroff, disagree. According to the official Russian despatches the Russian squadron, sighting the Japanese off Port Arthur, put out to sea. Finding the Japanese too strong for them, however, the squadron returned, and it was on this return passage that the Petropavlovsk struck the mine, was thrown into the air, overturned, and sank. The Japanese, however, have a different story to tell. Full details have not been furnished by the Japanese Admiral, but in a short message he says that his fleet succeeded in sinking a battleship of the Petropavlovsk class, and one destroyer. The Japanese had no losses, with the exception of one man wounded.

The Japanese account receives some substantiation by a telegram received in Rome, which says that the Japanese managed to intercept the Russian squadron as it was flying back to port. Every vessel in the squadron, we are told was severely damaged and the flagship destroyed. The Petropavlovsk had a crew of probably 700 officers and men and these, with the exception of the Grand Duke Cyril, six officers, and 32 sailors, were drowned.

THE SUNKEN BATTLESHIP.

JAPAN CLAIMS A VICTORY.

TOKIO, Thursday.

Report of yesterday's fight off Port Arthur reached the Navy Department from Admiral Uriu this afternoon. It says that Admiral Togo's fleet succeeded in sinking a battleship of the Petropavlovsk class and one destroyer. The Japanese had no losses with the exception of one man wounded.

By speaking of a ship of the Petropavlovsk class the Admiral was evidently unable to discover the name of the battleship.

The Petropavlovsk was a battleship of 10,960 tons, and was launched in 1894 and completed in 1898. Her full complement of officers and men was 700, and she cost £1,093,000. She carried four 12 in., twelve 5-9 in., and thirty-four smaller guns, and had six torpedo tubes. Her speed was sixteen knots. According to one message she carried, in addition to her crew, a number of soldiers bringing the total number of men on board to nearly a thousand.

A Rome newspaper has received the following message from Chifu:—

"Admiral Makaroff made a sortie from Port Arthur with the whole of his squadron. He was attacked by the entire Japanese fleet, which was concealed at the back of the Miaokiao Islands. On seeing how he had been trapped, Admiral Makaroff attempted to get back to Port Arthur, but the Japanese warships, being much speedier than the Russians, cut off his retreat, and he was forced to fight a battle against enormous odds. The results of the engagement were disastrous to the Russians, who had all their ships damaged, while the battleship Pertropavlovsk was surrounded by torpedo-boats. She was struck by no fewer than five torpedoes and blown up."

FOUNDERED IN A MINUTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

Later telegrams from Port Arthur state the Petropavlovsk foundered within a minute after she struck the mine.

The Grand Duke Cyril is returning to St. Petersburg.

A memorial service for those killed in the disaster was held this morning at the Admiralty Church. The impressive service was attended by principal officials from all the Government departments.

The Tsaritsa called upon the Grand Duchess Vladimir yesterday to convey her congratulations on the escape of the Grand Duke Cyril. The Tsaritsa was moved to tears in talking of the terrible disaster.

The fetes in honour of the crews of the Varyag and Koreitz on their return home have been cancelled.—

PURSUED BY 29 WARSHIPS.

Further details received in St. Petersburg state that the Russian fleet were retiring before twenty-nine Japanese warships when the Petropavlovsk blew up. She immendiately capsized and sank.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, Thursday.

According to the "Journal's" correspondent at St. Petersburg, news is said to have reached the Russian capital that, in addition to the Petropavlovsk, a Russian cruiser was sunk by another mine.

The "Petit Parisien" men-tions a report that a second battleship was blown up, but adds that there is no confirmation of the news.

Several newspapers publish a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that at the moment of the catastrophe the Grand Duke Cyril, who is seriously wounded about the legs and had severe burns on the face was on the bridge. He was thrown into the sea, and owes his life to this circumstance.

Admiral Makaroff was in his cabin with Rear Admiral Molas when the explosion occured. The battleship was completely overturned, and the Admiral was either suffocated or drowned.

The "Matin's" representative at St. Petersburg has had an interview with one of the highest officials of the Russian Court, who communicated to him certain details which had been sent to the Tsar regarding the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

Admiral Makaroff had gone out with the flagship to make a reconnaissance before Port Arthur and to ascertain the position of the Japanese fleet. After one hour's steaming he perceived some warships which retired as he approached. Continuing to advance, he presently sighted a Japanese squadron comprising about thirty vessels including battleships cruisers and torpedo-boats As he was not in sufficient strength to meet the enemy, the Admiral turned about and made for Port Arthur.

When scarcely two miles from the entrance to the harbour a tremendous explosion occurred. The huge form of the battleship was literally thrown into the air, fell completly overturned, and disappeared from view, with 830 officers and men on board.

Only the Grand Duke Cyril who is an excellent swimmer five officers, and about fifty sailors reached the shore by swimming. It was impossible to find the body of Admiral Makaroff, who with his staff, had disappeared.

According to this account the Grand Duke Cyril was only slightly bruised by the explosion. It is not known whether the disaster was due to a mine, which may have been shifted by the last storm or an attack by a Japanese submarine.—

The Grand Duke Cyril was also wounded in the attack by torpedo-boats at Port Arthur on March 27, when the Japanese attempted to block the entrance to the harbour. He has taken part in several engagements insisting on being in the forefront of the battle, despite the advice of Admiral Makaroff. He is the first cousin of the Tsar, and is twenty-eight years of age.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

St. Petersbusg, Thursday.

Prince Ukhtomsky, who has succeeded to the commend of the fleet at Port Arthur, telegraphs under to-day's date that the Ezstrashni, one of the tropedo vessels which were sent out during the night from the port to reconnoitre became separated owing to bad weather, was surrounded by the enemy's torpedo vessels, and went down in the fight. Five persons were saved.

The Prince adds: "I have taken command provisionally of the fleet since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

"During some manoeuvring of the battleship squadron the Pobiada was struck by a mine amidships on the starboard side. She was able to regain the port by herself. None on board were killed or wounded."

A TERRIBLE BLOW TO THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The disaster to the Petropavlovsk, with the loss of almost the entire crew of over 600 men and the death of Admiral Makaroff has been a terrible blow to the Russians. "Reverses we can endure," said a prominent Russian official, "but to have the Petropavlovsk meet the fate of the Yenessei and Bovarin is heartbreaking."

THEATRE OF WAR FLOODED.

PORT ARTHUR Monday.

In a number of places situated near the Siberian railway in Manchuria a state of war has been formally proclaimed.

Heavy rains and floods in the south of Manchuria have caused some damage to the railway embankment. The necessary repairs will take some days' causing an unforeseen delay in the movement of troops.

On the railway to Shan-hai-kwan the embankment is submerged at several points. The floods have rendered the road in Northern Korea practically impassable.

There is no change in the military situation.

Throughout the theatre of war Easter passed off quietly.

At Yingkow seven English steamers have taken cargoes on board without hindrance. Incoming boats and junks are examined to show the absence of contraband of war. Before merchandise can be taken on board steamers payment of a deposit is required, which is refunded when news is received of the arrival of the goods at the stated destination.

The officials of the Chinese Maritime Customs carry out their duties as usual.

A RIVER OF FLAMES.

The Russian Military Administration has recently despatched to the Russian troops on the Yalu appliances and material which will enable them to obstruct by fire the Japanese crossing the river. The process consist of flooding the river with burning oil.

The apparatus is a military secret which was acquired by the Russian Government from the inventor, a colonel of Engineers belonging to the nobility of the Baltic Provinces. The first test, which cost 40,000 roubles, was carried out some years ago during the army manoeuvres at Tsarskoe Selo, on the Ijora River, in the presence of the Imperial family, and was completely successful. The apparatus was invisible to the spectators, and was placed ten kilometres from the river, towards which it was sending a liquid prepared by a secret process through rubber and canvas tubes buried in the earth.

RUSSIA'S STRONG DEFENCES.

The Niu-chwang correspondent of the "Express" says:—I have reason to know that the resistance offered by the Russians against a Japanese attack on the side of Yinhow will be of the most determined character. The whole of the line from Haiping, in the south, to Liao-yang, to the north, is being held in force, and the most defensive points have been continually strengthened. A great concentration has been effected at Taschi-chiao, the junction of the Chinese Imperial Railway and the Manchurian line. Strong entrenchments have been thrown up, especially at Haicheng and Anshantien, to cover this line as far as Liao-yang. The possession of the railway will guarantee the bringing up of almost unlimited reinforcements from Mukden and above.

JAPANESE SCOUTS AMBUSHED.

An official telegram from General Kuropatkin to the Tsar states that General Krasnalinski, on the night of the 8th inst. ordered a detachment of sharp-shooters to cross over the Yalu to the island of Samalind. They there surprised a patrol of Japanese scouts, numbering fifty, just as they were approaching the east side of the island in three boats. The Russians allowed the Japanese to land and then fired on them. Nearly all the Japanese were killed. The Russians suffered no losses.

On the night of the 9th inst. four Russian sharp-shooters crossed the Yalu to Yenampo (Yongampo?) and made towards the Russian village, were they found a squadron of Japanese cavalry. They remained there twelve hours. They were then betrayed by Koreans and found themselves obliged to swim the river, their boat having struck on a sandbank. One soldier lost his life. The Japanese pursued them in a boat, but they in turn were attacked by a Russian boat which had come to the rescue of the swimmers. The Japanese were all killed, and their boat sunk.

WOUNDED ON THE YALU.

Mr. Douglas Story, telegraphing to the "Express" from Tientsin, says:—It is reported from Mukden that two trains, containing a large number of Russians wounded in an engagement on the River Yalu, have passed through there on the way to Harbin.

MARQUIS ITO'S MISSION.

At a dinner at the Nippon Club at Tokio (says the "Standard's" correspondent) the Marquis Ito said that he was happy to be able to announce the complete attainment of the object of his mission to Korea, which consisted in the establishment of relations of sincere trust and confidence between the two Courts. He had come back with the strongest assurances from the Emperor of Korea of his complete good faith and unchanging goodwill.

He felt certain that these terms of friendship would last for ever, unless the most solemn promises were broken by the Korean ruler himself. His mission had had no political object but, at the request of the Mikado's Government, he had drawn up an elaborate report on the political needs of Korea.

JAPAN'S ALMOST BLOODLESS VICTORY.

TOKIO, Sunday.

The "Kokumin," a semi-official newspaper published at Tokio, declares that Japan has gained its point without any serious fighting there now being no traces of any Russians even in the north of Korea.

The paper goes on to urge that the Japanese should utilise the opportunity now at its disposal by devoting a substantial portion of the war funds to the promotion of peaceful arrangements in Korea.

Other leading journals are debating the possibility of the Baltic Squadron ever reaching Far Eastern waters.

It is asserted that even should it actually come, it must be after the disposal of the Port Arthur and Vladivostock fleets by the Japanese, who will then be in a position to encounter the reinforcing Squadron with renewed vigour.

BRITISH CAPTAIN ON RUSSIAN BRAVERY AT CHEMULPO.

The following is an extract from a letter by Captain Lewis Kayly, of his Majesty's cruiser Talbot at Chemulpo, concerning the engagement between the Russian ships Varyag and Koreitz and the Japanese fleet:—

There were 150 men employed on the Varyag's upper deck during the action, and nearly all the killed and wounded were out of this 150, which is—28 per cent killed 45 per cent wounded. It must not be forgotten that having no gun shields her guns' crews were practically unprotected, and that shrapnel shell were largely used, to judge by the holes in the boats, funnels etc. All was quiet in the engine-room, as though they had been at target practice.

"One 12-pounder was knocked clean across the deck from port to starboard. One set of cartridges caught fire on deck and burned so rapidly that two men were burnt to death, the body of one falling down the ammunition hoist with the clothes on fire.

"The range was taken by an officer on the forecastle and shown to the guns by an instrument in the top, but both men in the top were seriously wounded, one having his leg so nipped by a portion of the fractured steel of which the top is made that they had to cut some of the flesh of his leg away so as to extract him.

"The captain stood near the entrance of the conning-tower, and during the action, when his bugler and orderly who followed him about were on either side of him between the conning tower and its entrance screen some pieces of a bursting-shell arrived killed the bugler and orderly and bruised the captain on the cheek."

YALU SKIRMISH.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS PURSUED BY JAPANESE.

Tokio, Wednesday.

An official report of a skirmish on the Yalu on the 10th has now been forwarded by Rear-Admiral Hosoya.

The Admiral states that Commander Pasmon despatched lieutenant and five marines on board a Korean fishing-boat to reconnoitre the mouth of the Yalu.

On the afternoon of the 10th the Japanese sighted seven Russian cavalrymen aboard a Chinese junk, apparently detached from a party of Russian scouts on shore.

There was a sharp exchange of shots. The Russians were reinforced, but they were eventually driven back and pursued by the Japanese.

The firing lasted an hour and twenty minutes. One of the Russians was killed and two wounded. There were no Japanese losses.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer still remains about normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar and Khandwa and the minimum 5° to 6° at Saugor Amraoti and Poona. The maximum varied from 112° at Khandwa to 86° at Dwarka and the minimum from 84° at Jhansi to 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Mysore and at Belgaum and Mangalore.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Belgaum, Bijapur and Colombo.

Weather is generally fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Afghan Envoy at Simla has received news that Major Bird passed through Jallalabad all well, and that the Amir is most grateful for Lord Curzon having sent his own Surgeon to attend upon him. His Highness expressed himself as most anxious to see Major Bird as soon as possible.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

PUBLISHED SECRETS.

THE comparatively open course pursued in the negotiations culminating in the agreement between Great Britain and France is in striking contrast to some earlier precedents. The Government of the day was badly sold over the Berlin Conference when the proceedings which of course were of the most confidential character, were reported daily in the London Press. The story is an old one, but interesting. One of the clerks at the Congress used each night to meet at a Berlin cafe a man to whom he never spoke. They simply sat opposite one another at the same table. But as they left they exchanged hats. In the clerks' chapeau was the report of what had happened during the day between the plenipotentiaries. The Man who got the other's hat was a newspaper representative, who promptly wired off his copy.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

Those were exciting times for the janitors of national secrets. Prior to the issuing of Bismark's invitation to the Berlin Conference, there had been a secret understanding between Great Britian and Russia. Terms were settled privately which upon being discussed and determined at Berlin would be really but a ratification of those now privately agreed to, though of course none but the English and Muscovite representatives would know this. But the Foreign Office had not counted on its staff. One of the men of the time was a tenpence an hour copying-clerk. To him fell the copying of part of the secret agreement, and he had the luck to have to read through for checking purposes the part which he had not written.

THE STORY OF A COUP.

He carefully memorised the details, went straight from the Foreign Office to an office, wrote up his information, and sold it. The summary of the secret agreement was published in a London evening paper before the Queen had seen a copy of the original. Next night Lord Salisbury was asked point blank if the report which had appeared were based upon fact. A Minister may not have a conscience at such a moment apparently. Lord Salisbury replied that the report was wholly unworthy their lordships confidence. As a matter of fact, of course, the summary was correct in every particular. The Foreign Office after first suspecting Count Schuvaloff who had signed on behalf of Russia, prosecuted the actual betrayer. The charge could not be made good for the man was indicted for having stolen the documents, which of course he had not done.

SWORD AND SCEPTRE.

There were rare excurions and alarums throughout the kingdom this day 215 years ago. There was a King of England fighting his way into Ireland and another with his Queen setting forth to the Abbey to be crowned. William III and Mary were donning their coronation garment when the news, brought by swift courier to London, of James II's landing in Ireland and the submission of practically the whole of the island set everyone in the wildest alarm. The courtiers shared the general discomfiture. It was all very well going to the Abbey with the man of the moment; but what if the refugee were to return and re-establish himself. The King and Queen themselves were not happy. "I told you what would happen if you let my father go," said that affectionate daughter of the exile. William went off by barge to the Abbey, and Mary followed by chair, and both were girt with sword and invested with all the emblems of sovereignty. The Archbishop of canterbury had refused to be present, but he of York did just as well. Poor William had no money, nor had the Queen, when the time came for their making offering and had to borrow £20 of Lord Danby.

SALVAGE PROBLEMS.

There will be no difficulty in determining the amount to be awarded for the raising of the wrecked submarine. Salvage is not always so simple a matter. Many an action has been fought to bring the law to its present condition. One of the curiosities of the rulings is that a British man-of-war, for rescuing a British ship from an enemy is entitled to salvage. In the main an agreement entered into between the crew of a distressed ship and her rescuer will be upheld in the Court, but any case of extortion is likely to be revised. This happened in the case of a demand made upon between five and six hundred wrecked passengers who were stranded upon the Parkin Rock in the Red Sea. The surface was only six feet above water, and with rough weather possible, the survivors were in grave peril. The rescuers demanded £4,000 to convey them to safety, and an agreement was signed binding the parties. It was held, however, that the sum was exorbitant, that the agreement was entered into under compulsion, and therefore could not stand.

WITCHES OLD AND NEW.

The Amir of Afghanistan, alarmed by the finding of an effigy of himself made in the form of a charm such as "witches" employ, seems to have caught up a tradition which dropped out of favour in this country some hundereds of years ago. The Duchess of Gloucester was compelled to walk through the City to St Paul's robed only in a sheet and carrying a lighted candle for having as it was said, made and bewitched a similar image of the King, and Jane Shore was as unfortunate in regard to Richard III.

THE NATIONAL METHOD.

It is fair to assume that the delegates at the Postal Telegraph Conference know pretty well what they are talking about, and that when they suggest that twenty-four-word telegrams would pay the Post Office if sent for threepence, there is something in the assertion. The Postmaster-General declared the other day that it could not be done at the price. The history of the Post Office teaches us to remember that such dicta are not infallible. When Rowland Hill proposed the penny post, the Postmaster-General of the period loftily declared that it was the wildest, most fantastic proposal he had ever heard; that to carry it out would mean the twelve fold multiplication of expenses, and practically the bankruptcy of the nation. We know to-day how much the judgement of that very respectable gentlemen was worth. Of course the day will come let P.M.G.s say what they will, when the threepenny telegram will be common, when the penny post will be general throughout the Empire, when this great State Department will realise that it is run for the advantage of the nation, not for the building up of three or four million pounds a year profit. Meantime Dr. Russel Wallace has an indictment of the charges for postal and post office orders which takes a lot of answering.

ANNE COLEYN'S WRAITH.

A good many people have been waiting for Mr. J. W. Boulding, who desires it to be understood that he is in communication with the spirit of Anne Boleyn. He is the very man the historian wants to meet. For it has never yet been determined beyond dispute where the poor lady lies buried. Popular belief is that the dead queen was taken up by her ladies decently wrapped in a winding sheet, and buried in the Tower Chapel. Another version is that the body was pitched into a chest which had been used for storing arrows, and buried before the altar in the Chapel; and that a headless trunk taken up three hundred years later was that of the unhappy Anne. But there is a curious legend that the body was removed from the Tower by stealth at midnight after the execution, conveyed to Salle Church, and there interred; and that a plain black stone without any inscription marks the site. Search behind the stone has failed to reveal any corroboration of the story; and it is difficult to find support for the like claim made in regard to a similar stone in the church at Thornden-on-the-Hill. Any information which Mr. Boulding can supply upon authority will be welcome.

THE MISSING LINK

Dr Ludwig Hektoen's experiments in quest of the scarlet fever germ, while of importance and value to the medical faculty, possesses an interest of a special character for the layman, apart from the problematic benefits to accrue from such success as may be attained. The medium of the savant's experiments is to be the ape, which sounds an uncommon procedure. The charge is often brought against experimental surgeons that their trial in vivisection are made upon animals whose organism is so different from the human as to offer no sure evidence as to what would be the action of a serum or a microbe to whose influence a quadruped had been subjected. In the case of the ape that does not apply. Not the most accomplished surgeon can distinguish the blood of the ape from that of a human being. The fluid is utterly distinct from that of all animal creation. With the exception of this one creature, you anlytical surgeon can distinguish between animal blood and human and identify the creature from whose veins you have drawn it. The ape defies him. If a man's life depended upon the evidence, the analyst could not determine whether blood stains were that of ape or man.

PRISONERS' BOUNDS.

It is not usual that one sees prisoners handcuffed in the dock as in the Isle of Wight Court, lest they should do one another damage, though it did happen not so long ago that a desperate villain hurled stones at a woman who gave evidence against him. The grimmest piece of villainy along this line is that which has been left on record by Mr. Justice Gurney. Two Irishmen had been taken prisoners in 1798. One of them informed the military officer in command of the arresting party that he could make important revelations were it not for his fellow culprit. he dared not do so while the other lived. If the other were put out of the way—! That was soon arranged. No sooner was the other man dead than the surviving prisoner quietly remarked, "Now, shoot me as soon as you please. It was he that knew the story, and I knew he'd peach!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Morven, 2360 tons, Captain J T Norrie sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Terrier, 1037 tons, Captain L Brunn, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia, 2268 tons, Captain E Winterhatter sailed on Saturday for Trieste with a general cargo and Mr P Pallonjee and 47 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 28th April with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Wood, Mr and Mrs Pierce, Col and Mrs McCloghey, Lt Col Irvine, R v and Mrs Spencer Gray, Mr Miller, Miss Palmer, Mr Lemarchand, Miss Smith Dorrien Mr Currie, Mr Moncrieff, Miss Sunders, Mr Thole, Mrs Thole and child Mrs Bellazzi, Mr Stephanides, Mr and Mrs Mcclean, Lieut Braine, Lieut Clarke, Capt Jarrett, Mr Hamilton Mrs Dickson and infant, Mr Van Mildor and 101 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr G Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Pattana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Sundara	2215	Maude			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Wilson			M M & Co
Naderi	1165	Metcalfe			Bo and P S N Co
Onipenta	3427	Gun-Cunningham			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Nanain	2557	Kenrick			P & O Co
Peninsular	2119	Cubitt			P & O Co
Chindwara	1502	Bomber			M M & Co
Olubaria	3420	Houstoun			M M & Co
Zillah	412	Rees			T Morrison & Co
King Robert	2514	Galbraith			K N & Co
Labuan	2291	Gardner			K Nixon & Co
Baron Fairlie	3324	Goudey			W & A G & Co
Feronia	1930	Kent			A Montochoff & Co
Korbella	1155	Cole			M M & Co,
Clam	2311	Evans			W A G & Co
Dagfred	655	Meloerg			F F Campbell & Co
Katoria	663	Smith			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Longden			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	2514	Beer	Amsterdam	7-5F	Muir & Co
B	Iran	4066	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-5	K N & Co
C	Haddon Hall	2166	Abram	L-pool	10-5	K Nixon & Co
D	Colenso	2552	Sheckell	Hull	7-5	F Muir
H	Reichstag	1319	Winike	Zanzibar	7-5	A Stran e
K	Halizones	3295	Vermulan	L'pool	4-5	J Mackintosh Co
L	Purl	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
	Patala	1019	Sharp	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Garrioch	2111	Crai.	Antwerp	5-5	W & A G & Co
O	Derwent	2554	James	London	5	W & A G & Co
P	Lonsdale	2013	See	Hamburg	5	M M & C
Q	T R Thompson	3331	Garrick	Harpaess	2-5	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Manglore	2-5	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	B'nagar	30-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2912	Tait	L'pool	10-5	W & A G & Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	4-5	P & O Co
5	Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	3-5	M M & Co
6	Umballa	3126	Hugill	L'pool	7-5	M M & Co
9	Axenfels	2865	Wellmann	Karachi	2-5	Glade & Co
15	Camberwell	2589	Jones	Antwerp	5-5	M M & Co
16	Tabaristan	171	Parsmore	K'chi	7-5	E Latham

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	7-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Moldavia s	Gordon	London, April 8
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, April 28
	Powderham s	Toms	Mauritiues, April 17
May 1	Henry Pel Mows	Fows	Bushire, April 21
	City of Vienna s	Morrison	Liverpool April
	Virawa s	Robertson	Moulmein, April 7
	Ahmapi s	Housen	Jodah April 20 16
	Fultala s	Somarohand	Calcutta April 8

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination
30	Clan Macleod s	Cawie	Mormugao
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Dwarka s	Fothwell	Karachi
	Terrier s	Brunn	Bangkok, &c
	Dumbea s	Harbonnel	Australia, &c
	Moravia s	Winterhatter	Trieste
May.	Morven s	Norrie	Calcutta
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Dagfred, for Bangkok

" Ooldbaria, for Calcutta, &c

" Katoria, for Persian Gulf &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of 29th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left Port Said on the morning of 29th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, left Aden this morning at 9 a.m. and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 6th instant at day light.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Hongkong for Trieste on the 29th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Saturday 30th April at 4 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Australia s—21 bales wool G Gungadas.
Haddon Hall s—35 bales wool Moti Jetha; 34 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Derwent s—325 cwt blood manure Abdool Hoosein; 50 bales hemp N Futehaily and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 1000 cwt poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HULL.

Halizones s—10 000 cwt wheat Sunday and Co; 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 5000 cwt cottonseed C Labsoobhai 15 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1900 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Bechur.
Colenso s—5200 cwt cottonseed Shaw Wallace and Co,
King Robert s—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gairloch s—4000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers.
Camberwell s—90 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Hy Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lonsdale s—8 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton F. Campbell and Co, 125 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhur; 200 cwt fennelseed 200 cwt weedseed and 165 cwt myrabollams Padamsee Jethabhoy.
Axenfels s—200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1040 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 1.65 bales cotton 2 pots geranium oil Volkart Brothers; 400 cwt poppyseed and 200 cwt metheyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Umballa s—200 tons old iron Esajee Tajbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Somandel s—40 chest opium N J po .CAbraham

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd May.

1. The following extract from District Orders dated 30th April 1904, is published for information—
No 1613—Volunteers-Leave—Leave of absence in India is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows—
Captain William Boughton Chambers, Bombay Volunteers Rifles, from the 1st May to 31st October 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd May.

1. The Shoot for the Carter Cup for teams of No 2 Company will take place at Ghat Cooper on the 8th May 1904.
2. The E R Company will parade to-morrow for Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

WITH regard to the Kaiser's health the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" states (April 10):—"I received from an absolutely authoritative source yesterday further proof, if such were needed, of the very satisfactory state of the Emperor's health. My informant told me that during the whole of the Mediterranean cruise the Emperor showed the greatest vigour and energy. His Majesty not only tired out those with whom he conversed by continually pacing the steamer's deck with them, but he also delivered afternoon lectures to his fellow passengers on the most varied topics, often speaking in a well-sustained tone of voice for more than an hour at a time. When he was at Gibraltar he walked up the steep hill there at a rapid pace, and showed no sign of fatigue."

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.



"APENTA" B.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery. Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models £2.10 to £8.8.0
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles
Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices.
Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 336
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

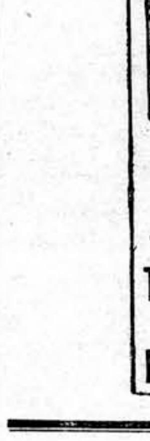
BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.

BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1878.

FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

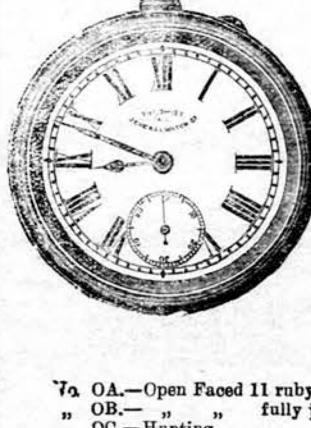
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.



		Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver.
No. OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...		Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
" OB.— " " fully jewelled chronom. balance ...		" 14 0	" 20 0
" OC.—Hunting " " " "		" 20 0	" 25 0
" OD.—Hunting " " " "		" 23 0	" 28 0
" OE.—Hunting " " compensating balance		" 28 0	" 30 0
" OF.—½ Hunting " " " "		" 30 0	" 33 0
" OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE		...	" 40 0
" OH.—½ Hunting " " "		...	" 45 0
		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
" OI.—Open Face fully jewelled...		Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
" OK.—Hunting " "		" 58 0	" 65 0
" OL.—½ Hunting " "		" 60 0	" 68 0

WARRANTED 3 AND 4½ YEARS.

For cheaper Watches from Rs. 5, Ladies' and Wrist Watches, 8-day, Chronograph. Calendar Watches Carriage, Hall and Office Clocks, etc., please ask for our Illustrated CATALOGUE which is sent FREE ON APPLICATION.

REPAIRS to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc., by and under European supervision.

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.



51/1178246.
Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.



45/840636
Blue enamel, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.



101/1264
Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57.
" " watch Rs. 200.



46/1307820
Polished gold, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 350.



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Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 325.



47/1307869
Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
Hunting, Rs. 140.



57/1008413
Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 165.



100/19356
Enamelled blue, red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.



57/822213
Enamelled blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.



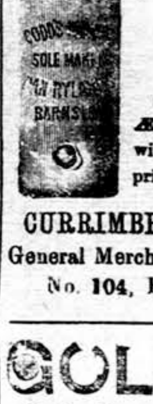
101/460352
Set with pearls and rubies.
Open face, Rs 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS.

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MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES



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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU, BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

LAMP FACTORIES:—VIENNA, MILANO.

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

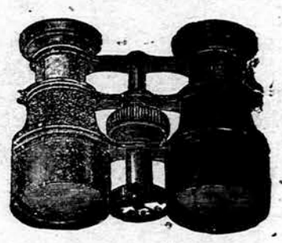
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches.

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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

BIG G TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of



LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF



BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SCIENIFIC NOVELTIES.



Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	,,	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	,,	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	,,	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA

NO MISTAKE

CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

DUNLOP TYRES,

WIRED OR



BEADED.

the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES IN STOCK.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRERES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,
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HAIR DOUCHE



A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.
BOMBAY.

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32, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE FIRM FOR VALUE IN ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

THE VICEREGAL TRUNK.



Enamelled black with gold rims. Clamped corners to lid and side. Two leather straps for fastening sides, leather handle in centre under lock. Very strong Brass lock and clamp. Highly polished, enamel inside and out. A well made and thoroughly good trunk in every way.

Sizes : 24 by 14 by	9½	inches	... Rs.	**15-0**
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,, 30 ,, 17 ,,	11½	,,	... ,,	**19-8**
,, 33 ,, 19½ ,,	13	,,	... ,,	**23-4**
,, 36 ,, 21 ,,	14½	,,	... ,,	**27-8**

TRAVELLING RUGS. RS. 3-15 EACH.

ROTPROOF AND DAMPROOF.

BONOPROOF CANVAS TRUNKS.

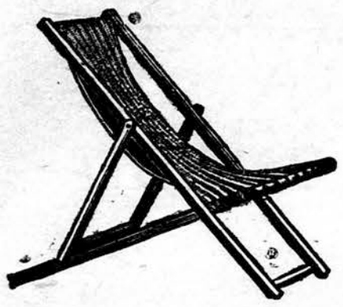
The Canvas with which these trunks are covered is treated by a special process which renders is impervious to water and rot.

Well made, bound with leather and leather corners.

SIZES : 30 32 34 ins.

Light Brown, Rs. **34-8, 37-8, 39-8**
Green ... ,, **37-8, 39-8, 42-8**
Chocolate ... ,, **40-0, 42-0, 44-0**





CANVAS DECK CHAIRS.

Light and Portable Chairs, stoutly made of teakwood, covered striped canvas.

Plain, Rs. **3-0.**
With arm rest,
Rs. **4-0.**
With arm and leg rest,
Rs. **4-12.**

PILLOWS FOR TRAVELLER.

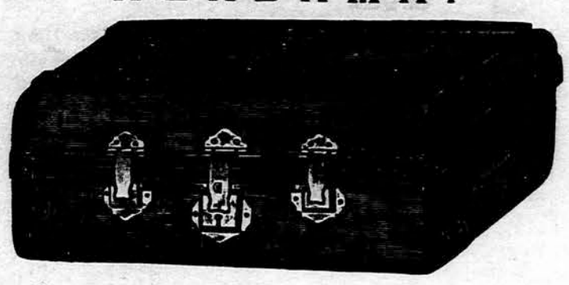
Chintz Frilled Pillows, stuffed cotton, Rs. **3-0** each.

Cotton Pillows, Covered Striped Tickings.
As. **14**, Rs. **1-2, 1-8, 1-12** each.

Feather Pillows, Rs. **4-0** each.

Horsehair, Rs. **3-8** each.

ALABAMA.



Sizes : 27 by 16 by	10¾	inches	... Rs.	**15-4**
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,, 32 ,, 20½ ,,	14	,,	... ,,	**20-12**
,, 34 ,, 21 ,,	15	,,	... ,,	**25-8**
,, 36 ,, 22 ,,	16	,,	... ,,	**29-8**

SOILED LINEN BAGS.

Stoutly made brown Mail Canvas, eyeletted tops, complete with brass handle and padlock, as per illustration.

Sizes : 20 by 24 ins., Rs. 3-12 each.
,, 24 ,, 45 ,, ,, 4-0 ,,

Green Willesden Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, this canvas is waterproof and very durable.
Size : 24 by 40 ins., Rs. 5 8 each.
Complete with handle and padlock.

Bombay Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, very strong and serviceable.
Size : 24 by 36.
Price, complete, Rs. **4-0.**



A SPECIAL VALUE LINE.

3,000 Pairs of black Plimsole deck shoes, all sizes. Great bargains
Price, Rs. **1-8** per pair.

CANE AND TEAKWOOD FOLDING DECK CHAIRS.

With folding arms, and cane back and seat s extremely comfortable. Price, Rs. **6-12** each.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES

HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

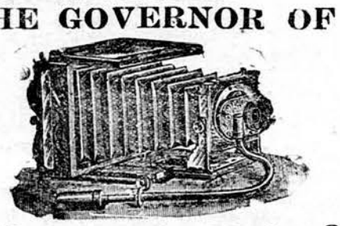


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Per 100								
Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

BRANCHES : CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents : In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

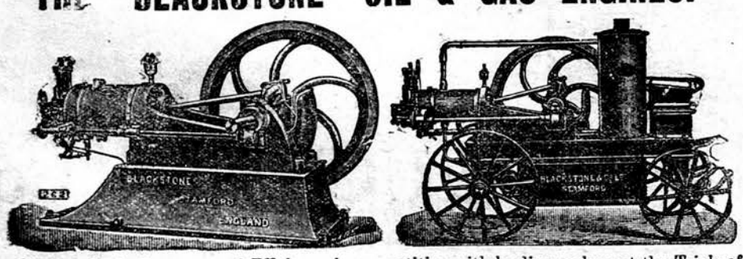
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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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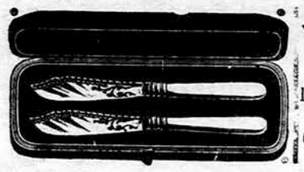
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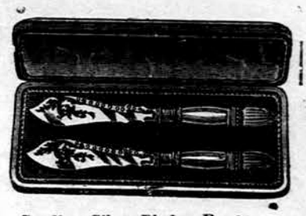


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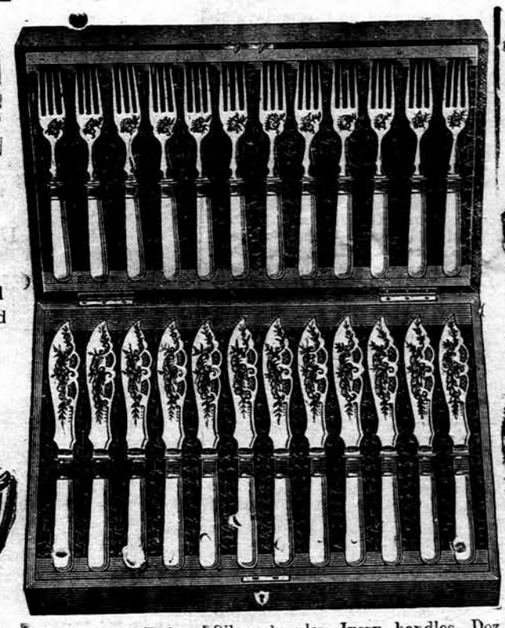
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